

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 788.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

**THE FLETCHER MEMORIAL SCHOOLS.**

A PUBLIC MEETING TO PROMOTE THE ERECTION OF SCHOOLS as a MEMORIAL of the late Rev. ALEX. FLETCHER, D.D., will be held (D.V.) in FINSBURY CHAPEL, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will preside.  
The Revs. T. Binney, J. Edmond, L. Herschel, Dr. Lorimer, J. Macfarlane, H. Madgin, Alex. Raleigh, C. Stovel, John Green, Esq., and other friends, have promised to attend.  
Tea at Six o'clock. Tickets, 1s.  
Public Meeting to commence at Seven o'clock.

**SPECIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.**

(ST. JAMES' HALL AND BRITANNIA THEATRE).  
COMMITTEE.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, Treasurer.  
Sir S. M. Peto Bart, M.P. Mr. C. R. Collins  
Mr. Travers Duxton " Francis Lycett  
" T. M. Coombs " T. A. Blest  
" John Corderoy " C. E. Mudie  
" Frank Crossley, M.P. " F. J. Sargood  
" Charles Curling " W. E. Shipton  
" John Finch " Henry Spicer  
" T. H. Gladstone " Henry Sturt, jun.  
" Thomas Gurney " E. Swaine  
" James Harvey " J. K. Welch  
" Angus Jennings " J. W. Willans

The services, conducted under the superintendence of this Committee, have been resumed, at St. James's Hall, on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, on Sunday evenings. These are attended by upwards of 10,000 persons weekly, of whom a large proportion never attend other places of worship. The Committee earnestly APPEAL for help to sustain and extend their operations. The following sums have been received:—

|                         |         |                                             |        |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| John Morley, Esq.       | £50 0 0 | Reginald Radcliffe,                         | 10 0 0 |
| John R. Mills, Esq.     | 50 0 0  | Esq.                                        | 10 0 0 |
| Samuel Morley, Esq.     | 50 0 0  | J. L. Benham, Esq.                          | 10 0 0 |
| Wm. Edgar, Esq.         | 50 0 0  | Wm. Webb, Esq.                              | 10 0 0 |
| C. E. Mudie, Esq.       | 50 0 0  | J. A. Olding                                | 5 0 0  |
| Messrs. Crossley        | 30 0 0  | Horace Mann, Esq.                           | 5 0 0  |
| J. K. Welch, Esq.       | 25 0 0  | Thos. Robinson, Esq.                        | 5 0 0  |
| Messrs. Sturt and Sharp | 25 0 0  | J. W. Willans, Esq.                         | 5 0 0  |
| F. Lycett, Esq.         | 21 0 0  | Thos. Farmer, Esq.                          | 5 0 0  |
| James Harvey, Esq.      | 21 0 0  | Messrs. J. Dawson and Sons                  | 5 0 0  |
| Henry Clark, Esq.       | 20 0 0  | Thos. M. Coombs, Esq.                       | 5 0 0  |
| Capt. Le Lacheur        | 15 0 0  | Arthur M. Ball, Esq.                        | 5 0 0  |
| Henry Spicer, Esq.      | 10 0 0  | Henry Edwards, Esq.                         | 5 0 0  |
| James Duncan, Esq.      | 10 0 0  | J. E. Pilot, Esq.                           | 5 0 0  |
| Charles Curling, Esq.   | 10 0 0  | Mrs. Hayman                                 | 1 0 0  |
| Wm. Curling, Esq.       | 10 0 0  | A Stranger at the door of Britannia Theatre | 1 0 0  |
| F. J. Sargood, Esq.     | 10 0 0  |                                             |        |
| Stephen Olding, Esq.    | 10 0 0  |                                             |        |
| Joshua Field, Esq.      | £10 0 0 |                                             |        |

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Samuel Morley, Esq., Treasurer, 18, Wood-street, E.C.; or at London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, E.C.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Sec.,  
14, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,**  
HAVERSTOCK HILL, near HAMPSTEAD.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
INSTITUTED MAY 10TH, 1758.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the kingdom.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Governors, held at the London Tavern, on FRIDAY, November 30th, 1860, for the election of 25 children from a list of 100 candidates, and for other business.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.  
At the close of the ballot the following were declared to be elected:—

|                            |        |                       |       |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Luckhurst, Catherine A. | 16,432 | 13. Knight, George E. | 9,749 |
| 2. Robertson, Janet.       | 13,697 | 14. Rice, Edgar       | 9,666 |
| 3. Crosswell, Louisa Mary  | 12,227 | 15. Mouton, William   | 9,574 |
| 4. Seager, Eliza Ann       | 11,720 | 16. Hunt, Robert      | 9,316 |
| 5. Fisher, Florence        | 11,556 | 17. Wakefield, Joseph | 9,243 |
| 6. Martin, Olive           | 11,485 | 18. Wates, Josiah G.  | 8,857 |
| 7. Briggs, Rosetta W.      | 10,971 | 19. Hill, Joseph      | 8,673 |
| 8. Dean, Charlotte E.      | 10,551 | 20. Goff, Richard     | 8,613 |
| 9. Capper, Mary E.         | 10,539 | 21. Essex, Charles A. | 8,557 |
| 10. Akerman, Clement       | 13,215 | 22. Harrison, Edwin   | 8,553 |
| 11. Kingsford, John E.     | 12,652 | 23. Moody, Henry      | 7,708 |
| 12. Clark, Walter          | 9,972  | 24. Lamb, Samuel A.   | 7,600 |
|                            |        | 25. Death, George W.  | 7,358 |

Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of this Court be presented to John R. Mills, Esq., and to James Esdaile, Esq., V.P., for presiding this day, and to the scrutineers for their care in taking the ballot.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.**

SIXTY CHILDREN will be ADMITTED into the SCHOOL in 1861. Forms to fill up, and all information, may be had at the office. Candidates must be between 7 and 11 years of age, in good health, and be eligible from any part of the kingdom. 268 are now provided for, but there is accommodation for 400 in the enlarged building. Since 1847 nearly 700 orphans have been admitted.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly SOLICITED, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary. To constitute a Governor for Life £10 10s. and upwards, or annually 21s. and upwards; a Life Subscriber £5 5s., annually, 10s. 6d. The house is free for the visits of Governors, or by their order, and all the accounts are open to their inspection.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.**—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases exceed 800 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

**A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER,** who has laboured the last seven years in connexion with a County Association as Evangelist and Pastor, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT.

Address, Alpha, 47, Cirencester-street, Harrow-road, Paddington, W.

**A TRADESMAN in a Country Town** wishes to ENGAGE a respectable TUTOR to Educate his Children and these of a neighbouring tradesman. Their ages vary from Six to Ten, and the number would be confined to Twelve.

Application to be made to Henry Angus, Driffield, enclosing references.

**TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,** after the Christmas Vacation, an experienced SCHOOL ASSISTANT. Salary depends upon character and ability.

Apply, X. T., Post-office, Cambridge.

**ARTICLED PUPILS.**—London Matriculation.—WANTED, an ARTICLED PUPIL. A youth of limited means wishing to prepare for the London Matriculation might find it worth while to answer the application.

Address, X. T., Post-office, Cambridge.

**A PRECENTOR,** a member of a Christian Church, WANTED for Upper Norwood Chapel.

Apply to Mr. S. C. High, Ironmonger, Whitechapel.

**WANTED, in a GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,** a YOUNG LADY competent in Millinery and Mantles, and at the Counter. A member of a Nonconformist Church preferred.

Address, stating age, salary, experience, and reference, Mr. C. Rose, Draper, Dorking.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,** for a small respectable trade, a steady YOUNG MAN, of good character and business habits, about Twenty-three years of age. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply to John Watts, Draper, Woolwich.

**TO DRAPERS.**—An old-established Business in a country town for DISPOSAL, or the proprietor would entertain a Partnership, and leave his son in it. In case of a Partnership a capital of about 700l. would be required, or to take the business, about 1,500l. The opportunity will prove advantageous to a man of energy. Terms reasonable.

Apply to John Gower, Drapers' Valuer, 7, Wood-street, Cheapside, E.C.

**WANTED, by a respectable person, member of a Dissenting Church, a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER in a house of business.** Has been in the above capacity for the last ten years, and can be well recommended. The advertiser wishes to meet with an engagement in a pious family.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Thaxted, Essex.

**GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED,** by a Private Family. She must be cleanly, an early riser, and of obliging disposition. Housemaid and boy are kept. Wages 12s., and everything found.

Apply, stating age, length of character, and other particulars, to Mrs. Theobald, "The Firs," Upper Norwood, S.

**TWO CHRISTIAN SERVANTS WANTED** at Blackheath. The one as NURSE, where there are Four Children; the other as COOK and GENERAL SERVANT. They must be early risers.

Apply at 2, Gracechurch-street, to-morrow and Friday, between Eleven and Four.

**COALS.**—Best Sunderland, 27s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 26s.; best Silkestone, 24s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.**—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLSEND. The best House Coal is 27s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 26s.; best small, 12s.; Silkestone, 24s.; seconds, 22s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; seconds, 21s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Hartley's, 18s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.**

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.  
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.  
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

**EAGLE HOUSE SCHOOL, LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE.**

Conducted by GEORGE J. BOMPAS, M.D.  
The situation and healthy climate of Lymington, may recommend this School to the Parents of Children for whom a Sea-side Residence is desirable. Dr. Bompas has been favoured with success, in the complete restoration to health of several invalid children entrusted to his care.

**SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.**

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.  
Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Eleven of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations, and two have matriculated at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the Pupils whose education they promote.

**SAXON HOUSE, HASTINGS.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.**

The Misses STEWART and ATKINSON have taken the above premises, and will OPEN SCHOOL on TUESDAY, the 22nd January next.

The best Masters are engaged for the various accomplishments.

The house is situated in the central part of Hastings New Town; it is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and is near to the Sea.

Particulars on application.

**HOME EDUCATION.**

A YOUNG LADY of Dissenting Principles residing with her Parents has VACANCIES after the Christmas Recess for TWO YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her Sisters in the usual branches of a good English Education, with Music and French. The locality is pleasant and healthy, and the situation offers many home comforts not available in a larger establishment.—Terms and references on application.

Address, Mr. Henry May, Maldon, Essex.

**HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.**

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Doxey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.**

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.  
Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

**BANK of DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall Mall East, LONDON.**

Capital Stock, 100,000l.  
Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL,**  
From 3, Old Broad-street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Insures against ALL ACCIDENTS, whether Railway or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of 3l. secures 1,000l. at death from Accident, or 6l. weekly from Injury.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

No EXTRA premium for Volunteers.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and to the Head Office.

This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation

£65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.



# CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1854.

CHIEF OFFICES—27, TAXISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

SECRETARY—W. RENDALL, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—A. H. HIGGINS, L.R.C.P., &amp;c., &amp;c.

FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Mutual System of Accidental Assurance. With Profits. A person, aged 30 next birthday, by a yearly payment of 3l. 2s. 3d., can secure 100l. at death; and should that event occur in consequence of any accident, except upon a railway, an additional 50l. would be paid by the society. If death be the result of railway accident, the sum of 100l. would be paid over and above the amount of the policy. In case of illness arising from accident, an allowance of 2l. per week would be made, without diminishing the amount assured.

FOR MECHANICS.—A member, between 25 and 30 years of age, may, by payment of 2s. 11d. every calendar month, secure to himself medical attendance and medicine, 10s. per week during inability to work, arising from sickness or disablement from accident, and 10l. at death.

FOR SMALL TRADESMEN.—Table of Monthly Payments to secure the undermentioned sums at death, whenever it may happen.

NOTE.—A corresponding additional amount must be paid for every additional sum assured.

| Age. | £10   | £20   | £25   | £50   |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|      | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 20   | 4 4   | 0 8   | 0 10  | 1 8   |
| 25   | 0 4   | 0 9   | 0 11  | 1 10  |
| 30   | 0 5   | 0 10  | 1 1   | 2 2   |
| 35   | 0 6   | 1 0   | 1 4   | 2 6   |
| 40   | 0 7   | 1 2   | 1 6   | 3 0   |
| 45   | 0 8   | 1 4   | 1 8   | 3 4   |
| 50   | 0 10  | 1 8   | 2 1   | 4 2   |
| 55   | 1 0   | 2 0   | 2 6   | 5 0   |
| 60   | 1 3   | 2 6   | 3 1   | 6 2   |

Agents wanted. Terms liberal.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated 1847.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This Company offers the greatest possible advantages to intending assureds, being founded on the PURELY MUTUAL Principle.

All the profits belong to the Members, and are divided triennially.

Option given of receiving profits by CASH payment; by ADDITION to the sum assured; or by REDUCTION of future premiums.

Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Annual Income, 60,000l.

At the last two divisions of profits, Bonuses equal IN CASH to 27½ per cent. of premiums were paid.

Proposal forms and every information may be had on application at the Head Office, or of the Agents throughout the country.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street.

GLASGOW OFFICE—146, Buchanan-street.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Capital—Half-a-Million.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Christopher Bushell, Esq.

Edward Heath, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Edward Heath, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Thomas B. Forwood, Esq.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.

C. R. Hall, Esq.

Francis A. Clint, Esq.

Alexander Hastie, Esq.

Kenneth Dowie, Esq.

J. Hartley Hind, Esq.

George W. Ewing, Esq.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq.

Bernard Hall, Esq.

John L. Newall, Esq.

James A. Pictou, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Moss and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Haigh and Thompson.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood Bannister and Son.

PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Edward F. Alderson, Esq. (Kelson, Tritton, and Co.),

28, Old Broad-street.

Henry Bruce, Esq. (Raine, Bruce, and Co.), Director of

Colonial Bank, Mincing-lane.

Henry Fowler, Esq. (H. and R. Fowler), St. Saviour's-dock,

Southwark.

Thomas William Kough, Esq. (Jones Brothers),

Upper Thames-street.

Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq. (Corbyn, Stacey, and Co.), Holborn.

OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the ordinary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on very liberal terms, and Reversions purchased.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies. The insurer has the right, on an ordinary Life Policy, after three years, to cease his payments, and obtain a free Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid, and whatever Bonus may have been added.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

DISCOUNT ON PREMIUMS.—A liberal discount is allowed on insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business in this department.

Every information on the business of the Company obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

By order, W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

## IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 800l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

**MONEY READY to be ADVANCED** by the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY upon the Security of Houses and Lands; the Loan Repayable by Instalments during any number of years from One to Fifteen. The amount already advanced exceeds Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds.

Prospectuses and applications for Loans may be had of the Agents throughout the country, and at the Offices of the Society, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

## BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.

Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.

33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

## EXTENSIVE SALE of STAYS, CRINOLINE PETTICOATS, &c., &c.

WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter, Stay, Bodice, and Crinoline Petticoat Manufacturer, informs the Public, in consequence of the extraordinary wet season, he will commence SELLING OFF on Monday next, the whole of his immense STOCK (being very extensive) at an enormous sacrifice. The following list will convey some idea of the Reduction that will be made:—

|                                                                                                                                      | PRESENT PRICE    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 60 Doz. Children's Bands, cost 6d. . . . .                                                                                           | now selling 0 2  |
| 100 Doz. Children's Stays, cost 2s. 6d. . . . .                                                                                      | now selling 1 6  |
| 300 Doz. Ladies' Rival Stays, cost 6s. . . . .                                                                                       | now selling 2 9  |
| 400 Doz. Elastic Coutil Bodices, cost 7s. 9d. . . . .                                                                                | now selling 2 11 |
| 2000 Doz. Ladies' French Wove Stays, bought at Custom-house Sales at less than half their value, goods worth 12s. per pair . . . . . | now selling 3 7½ |
| A large Stock of Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c. . . . .                                                                        |                  |
| 50 Doz. Crinoline Net Petticoats, cost 4s. 9d. . . . .                                                                               | now selling 1 7½ |
| 100 Doz. Steel Crinoline Skeleton Petticoats, cost 11s. 9d. . . . .                                                                  | now selling 4 3  |
| 150 Doz. Steel French Muslin Jupons, cost 12s. 6d. . . . .                                                                           | now selling 4 6  |
| 200 Doz. Crinoline Horse-hair Petticoats, cost 15s. 7d. . . . .                                                                      | now selling 5 6  |
| 20 Doz. Black Moreen Petticoats, cost 7s. 8d. . . . .                                                                                | now selling 3 4  |
| 50 Doz. Lustre Petticoats, cost 9s. 9d. . . . .                                                                                      | now selling 4 9  |
| 60 Doz. Alpaca Petticoats, cost 11s. 3d. . . . .                                                                                     | now selling 6 3  |
| 200 Doz. Winsey and Linsey Wolsey Petticoats, cost 12s. 6d. . . . .                                                                  | now selling 6 9  |
| 300 Doz. Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats, cost 17s. 9d. . . . .                                                                   | now selling 8 9  |
| Every Novelty in Rips, Quilted Eider Down, Silk and Satin Petticoats equally cheap.                                                  |                  |
| 1000 Gross covered Crinoline Steel, at 6d. per Dozen Yards. With every novelty in Dress Improvers.                                   |                  |
| Address, WILLIAM CARTER, Stay and Crinoline Ware house, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, E.C.                                         |                  |

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.

**BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT** kills Mice and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Budge-row; Morgan Brothers, Bow-lane, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Observe the name in a Circular Label, printed on every 2d., 4d., and 8d. packet, without which none is genuine. Works, Ipswich (removed from Eye, Suffolk).

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

## LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland; President of the College of Physicians in Ireland; Visiting Physician to Steevens' Hospital; Consulting Physician to the City of Dublin, St. Vincent, and Rotunda Hospitals, &c., &c.

"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.,

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d., Quarts, 9s.; capped and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,  
ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

**FLOUR**, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 0d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 10s. 4d.; Seconds, 9s. 8d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE



MARK

BROWN AND POLSON'S

## PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The "Lancet" states,—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange; all the uses of the finest arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

HIGHLY APPROVED IN THE

## ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST

may always be insured light, pure, and wholesome.

The Rev. G. Pillgrem, Independent Minister, Swindon, certifies of WHEELER'S PASTRY POWDER:—"A valuable substitute for yeast, eggs, and butter; it is used in bread and cakes, and in all pastry coming to my table."

Packets, 1d., 2d., and 6d. each, with choice receipts for cakes, &c., at small cost.

Retailed by Grocers—corner of Berners-street; 12, Johnson-place, Harrow-road; 77, Aldersgate-street; 4, Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, and others in due course, as they are supplied by the Proprietor, C. A. Wheeler, Swindon, Wilts.

Wholesale Agents—Morgan Brothers, Bow-lane, London, E.C.

**A VERY LARGE ADDITION** may be made to the PROFITS of a BOOKSELLER'S and STATIONER'S SHOP by selling PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT, Retailed at 1s. 6d. per lb. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use.

"I have subjected Plumb's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged."

(Signed) "ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abbe-place, Abbe-street, London, E. Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Fincham, 65, Charing-cross; Potter, Farringdon-street; and others.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

TEA.

**MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY** are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.

The saving to families will be fully 7d. to 1s. per lb.

The FINEST SOUCHONG TEA—3s. 9d. by the lb.;

3s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag;

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.)

The FINEST HYSON—4s. 6d. by the lb.;

4s. 5d. by the 20 lb. bag;

(This is usually charged 5s. and 5s. 4d. per lb.)

The FINEST PEARL-LEAF GUNPOWDER—4s. 9d. by the lb.

4s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. 4d. and 6s. per lb.)

The BEST CEYLON COFFEE—1s. 0½d. per lb.

The FINEST WEST INDIA—1s. 4d. per lb.

The FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA—1s. 6d. per lb.

The Firm give no credit, employ neither Canvassers, Travellers, nor Agents, give no Commission, suffer no Losses either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the drawbacks under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent. on the Tea and Coffee return, THEY GIVE THIS 10 PER CENT. TO THEIR CUSTOMERS by supplying families 10 per cent. below the prices of every house in the trade.

The characters of each are very carefully given, and they guarantee them to be what they are represented.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY, MERCHANTS,  
35, LONDON-BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

## LADIES!—READ THIS!

If you wish to dispense with hoops, and to have your Muslins, Laces, and Linen set off to the best advantage, use the PATENT AUSTRALIAN or PERFECT STARCH. It is used exclusively by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, in most of the Charitable Institutions, and in upwards of One Thousand of the Metropolitan Laundries. See Testimonials. The genuine is signed by the Proprietors,

BRIGGS and Co.,

Licencees and Sole Manufacturers of the

LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER.

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

## LIFE VERSUS DEATH.

Startling as it may appear, it is nevertheless a melancholy truth that thousands of our fair countrywomen endure years of anguish and frightful disfigurement, too often terminating in the most horrible death, from their garments taking fire. Until lately, the efforts of scientific men to discover a composition harmless in action and simple in use, as a preventive of such fearful calamities, were unavailing. Happily, however, for humanity, the researches of the eminent chemists, Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim, have resulted successfully, and their patent, sold as the LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER, may be used in every household, and most completely places even the lightest muslins beyond the danger of accidental combustion.

Send for a Pamphlet, to be had free of BRIGGS and Co., Licencees and Sole Manufacturers (Proprietors of the Patent Australian Starch).

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

Agents wanted in every town in the kingdom.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 788.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 3d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

|                                                   |                                               |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:                             | The Travelling Emperors                       | 968 |
| Oliphant Outsider's Letters to Churchmen...       | Election Intelligence                         | 968 |
| Rev. Canon Stowell and the Liberation Society     | Cost of Government in Gt. Britain and America | 968 |
| Church-rate Question                              | The Livingstone Expedition                    | 968 |
| Archdeacon Denison on Church-rates                | Surrey Chapel Popular Lectures                | 968 |
| Church-rate Divisions                             | Court, Official, and Personal News            | 969 |
| The Bishop of Oxford on Rationalism in the Church | Obituary                                      | 969 |
| Proposed Metropolitan Congregational Union        | The Treaty with France and the New Tariff     | 969 |
| The Baptist Board and American Slavery            | The Awful Colliery Explosion in Monmouthshire | 969 |
| Religious Intelligence                            | Postscript                                    | 969 |
| CORRESPONDENCE:                                   | LEADING ARTICLES:                             |     |
| Christmas Dinners for the Poor                    | Summary                                       | 970 |
| Evangelical Alliance and the Special Services     | The Commercial Treaty and the "Times"         | 970 |
| The United Presbyterian Church                    | Austria, Hungary, and Venetia                 | 971 |
| The Baptists of United States and Slavery         | Circumstances of the Working Classes          | 971 |
| M. P.'s on Questions of the Day                   | Foreign and Colonial                          | 972 |
|                                                   | Miscellaneous News                            | 975 |
|                                                   | Literature                                    | 976 |

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### OLIPHANT OUTSIDER'S LETTERS TO CHURCHMEN.

X.

#### BISHOPS AND DIGNITARIES.

FELLOW-CHRISTIANS,—I now come to consider a special feature of the economical arrangements of the Church of England, which, were I so disposed, I might use, to almost any extent, as a provocative to scornful indignation. Others, as you well know, have employed the facts to which I shall only cursorily allude, to damage the character of Christ's Church on earth—and, certainly, so far as man's estimate of it goes, they have succeeded. I have no wish to aid them in misleading the judgment of the public. I draw a very marked distinction between Christ's Church and the State Church; and hence, without presuming to ignore the fact that there is mixed up even with the latter a large amount of genuine godliness, I am anxious to point out to you the most conspicuous clusters of proof that, whereas the Church of Christ is mainly governed, even in its temporal affairs, by a preponderate regard for His will, the Church of England, as a State Church, is chiefly intent, particularly in its distribution of property, upon securing worldly ends by worldly means.

I have already brought under your notice the hap-hazard remuneration of your parochial and working clergy, according to which, while upwards of ten thousand spiritual instructors and pastors are provided for on a truly menial scale, about 1,500 of their brethren, not by any means the hardest workers, nor the most learned and pious men, nor the occupants of the widest and most responsible spheres of labour, enjoy incomes ranging between the lines of "ample" and "magnificent"—in other words, from 500*l.* a-year upwards to 5,000*l.* I have now to introduce you to a selecter circle, within which the difference between the most fortunate and the least so is still great, and from which poverty is, at any rate, wholly excluded; and, with your leave, I will ask you a few plain questions touching the class.

Can you inform me, then, what there is appertaining to the spiritual functions of a bishop rendering it either necessary or expedient that he should receive 4,000*l.* a year as a *minimum*, and be lodged, rent free, in a palace? A sufficient reason, no doubt, has guided the Legislature in fixing this rather high standard as the line beneath which a bishop's income ought not to descend. May I ask what is that reason? Is it to be found in his excessive piety, his superior learning, or his arduous work? Is it given him as a reward for labours already done, or as a qualification for duties thenceforth devolved upon him, or as a stimulant to exertion in time to come? Are his episcopal ministrations such that they could not be efficiently performed without this scale of pay? I will suppose, for a moment, that his patronage can be of no worldly service to him; that the

vacancies occurring during his episcopate in the hundred or so of benefices in his gift are filled up without the least eye to the advancement of any of his family or kin, and with an exclusive regard to the religious benefit of the parishioners in each case? I confine my question to the bare 4,000*l.* a-year and a palace, which the law has assigned him, taking for granted that nothing can occur to supplement this sum. Well now, will you be good enough to settle in your own minds, and to your own satisfaction, as in the sight of your Master, why it is that a man exercising the office and authority of a bishop in the Church—a pastor of pastors—ought to have, and must needs have, as a *minimum* income, as much as is provided by State Church arrangements for forty parochial incumbents of the 100*l.* a-year class? Does he spiritually govern them to more advantage in consequence of his affluence? Does it make his authority more venerable, his example more salutary, his influence more unworldly? Does it help him to get closer to the hearts of his clergy? Does it assist him to diffuse more widely through society the fragrance of heavenly-mindedness?

When you have thoroughly satisfied yourselves upon these points, and have made out what I confess I have failed to do, the religious objects which these high episcopal incomes are supposed to subserve in the Church, perhaps you will test the soundness of your conclusions by solving this problem. Why, on the theory that 4,000*l.* a-year and a palace will suffice the majority of the bishops, and enable them to discharge their episcopal functions as their and your and our Divine Lord would have them—why, I repeat, does the Bishop of St. Asaph want 5,200*l.* a-year? and the Bishop of Ely 5,500*l.*? and the Bishop of Winchester 7,000*l.*? and the Bishop of Durham 8,000*l.*? and the Bishop of London 10,000*l.*? and the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, the one 10,000*l.* and the other 15,000*l.*? Of course, inasmuch as the law has made these differences in their several incomes, there must be some special reason why Durham, for instance, should have 8,000*l.* a-year, and nineteen of the twenty-six sees only 4,000*l.* each? What is that reason? Is it a religious one? Does it spring out of Christian principles of Church government? What is there in the nature of the office, functions, qualifications, or acts of the Archbishop of Canterbury requiring that he should have, over and above two palaces, a yearly income equal to the combined incomes of three Secretaries of State, or a hundred and fifty average parochial clergymen? Is it better for the Church, better for the world, and better for the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth that the Archbishop of Canterbury should enjoy this enormous wealth, than that a hundred and fifty additional pastors should be at work in connexion with the Church of England? You will suspect me of jeering at you when I ply you with these queries. But do you not see that if you have any reasonable ground for such suspicion, the pecuniary arrangement which has elicited my questions must be not only indefensible, but something infinitely worse?

I will not weary you by dwelling, at any length, upon the provision made for deans and prebendaries, major and minor canons, and archdeacons. Perhaps, I ought to assume that such officers are requisite for the edification of believers, or for convincing unbelievers—and, for the sake of confining myself within narrow limits, I will do so, though I am bound to add that I do so entirely on trust, for I have never been able to discover what peculiar want in the Church of Christ these cathedral functionaries supply, nor what ground exists in Scripture for maintaining them. But assuming all that can be desired on this head, it is not at all clear to my mind that any important spiritual end is promoted by giving to each dean, on an average, 1,680*l.* a year, or by assigning to the cathedral clergy in the aggregate, always excluding the bishop, 150,000*l.* a year. Supposing all things be done according to Act of Parliament, here are 286 ecclesiastics, not [classed with the work-

ing clergy, who swallow up between them a pecuniary provision large enough to sustain no less than 1,500 of the latter, at least at the rate at which 10,000 of them are stated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be paid. But what is there in cathedral duties which renders them so much more expensive than parochial duties? And what is the precise difference between the one post and the other which explains why from 500*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year is indispensable in the one case, while a hundred a year is deemed sufficient in 10,000 instances for the other?

The truth is—and you, probably, will not venture to deny it—that the higher clerical incomes of the State Church are not regulated in the least by spiritual wants, nor with any view to larger spiritual results. They are provisions made for *gentlemen*—and they are preserved for the purpose of attracting *gentlemen* into the sacred profession, and giving as many of them as possible an income suited to a gentleman's pretensions in this aristocratic and money-revering country. The whole system is arranged on that understanding—is governed as little as can well be by religious considerations, and as largely as possible by the convenience and wants of "the upper ten thousand." Hence the extravagance of episcopal incomes—hence their gradations—hence the handsome care taken of cathedral officers—and hence the maintenance of some sixteen hundred rich livings while such crowds of clergymen are receiving little more than groom's wages. It would be absurd to look for a religious motive to account for this distribution of the Church of England's means. It is a mere worldly arrangement, made, under cover of spiritual plausibilities, to satisfy a mere worldly purpose. The more you study it in detail the more deeply will this conclusion be burnt into your mind.

I am, Fellow-Christians,  
Yours faithfully,  
OLIPHANT OUTSIDER.

### THE REV. CANON STOWELL AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

Canon Stowell has been unexpectedly brought to book for his incorrect and random statements relative to the Liberation Society. The following temperate and convincing letter from the Secretary entirely disposes of many of the false accusations which have been so plentifully cast upon the Liberation movement by the defenders of the State Church, and we trust it will obtain so wide a circulation that the excuse of ignorance will no longer avail those who defend a bad cause by maligning its opponents. It will be seen that Canon Stowell in effect admits the inaccuracy of his information, and we can only hope that those who take his side of the great controversy will follow his advice by carrying it on "with fairness, truth, and charity."

TO THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, M.A.

Sir,—The *Bradford Observer* of the 15th of November contains a report of a meeting held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on the 9th of November, for the purpose of forming a Branch Church Defence Association; at which meeting you are reported to have said:—

There had long been a combination existing in this country to get rid of the Church Establishment, and that fact was the drift of the whole matter. Like crafty men, they did not tell their whole policy at once, but they went step by step in their design; keeping in the council chamber of their minds their ultimate object.

This statement so nearly resembles others made at similar meetings, that I think I do not err in supposing that it really came from your lips on the occasion. That, in making it, you believed yourself to be speaking truthfully, I do not doubt, but that your information was seriously defective will be shown by the following conclusive facts.

With this letter you will receive a small volume, which probably has not hitherto come under your notice. It contains a report of the "Proceedings of the first Anti-State-Church Conference, held in London, April 30th, May 1st and 2nd, 1844." That conference was composed of delegates, some six hundred in number, sent from all parts of the kingdom; and out of its deliberations arose the formation of the "British Anti-State-Church Association for the Liberation of Religion from all State-interference,"—the same organisation as that now popularly known as the "Liberation Society." The proceedings were public, and were made



widely known at the time; and the volume in question was extensively circulated, and has been purchaseable by any one ever since.

In it you will find elaborately written papers on "The Principle of Voluntaryism, as distinguished from the principle of a State-Establishment,"—on the "Practical Evils resulting from the union of Church and State,"—on the "External forms in which the established principle manifests itself," and on "The precise meaning of the phrase the 'separation of the Church from the State,' and the legal changes which such separation involves." You will also find numerous resolutions in harmony with the contents of those documents, and, among them the following, to which I beg to call your special attention:—

That, in contending for a separation of the Church from the State, this Conference contemplates an ultimate appeal to the Imperial Parliament for the following objects:—

1. For the repeal of all those laws which render either the profession, or the disavowal of any form of religious faith or worship, or the subscription or adoption, in any way, of any declaration containing or implying a pledge of a certain line of conduct towards any religious body or institution, a necessary qualification for the exercise of any public office or employment; or which confer on the ministers of religion, as such, the right to fill any parliamentary station or public office, or to perform any public or state function; or which exclude all ministers of religion, except those attached to a specified sect, from conducting services of religion on occasions of state ceremony, and before either of the two houses of Parliament, and other national bodies or institutions; or which devote public money, or authorise the appropriation of public property, whether consisting of lands, buildings, or otherwise, to the support of any form of religious faith or worship; or which, on the ground of religious faith or worship, exempt from public payments, or create distinctions of any nature, honourable or otherwise.

2. For the enactment of laws entirely abolishing public exactions in support of any form of religious faith or worship, and resuming into the hands of Parliament (with due regard to the life-interests of actual beneficiaries, and to the equitable claims of all other parties) for application to purposes strictly national and purely secular, all lands, buildings, and other property, at any time granted by Parliament for the support of religious faith or worship in any form, or for the exclusive use of men, or bodies of men, professing or maintaining any description of religious faith or worship. (Pp. 101, 102.)

You will scarcely find the Church-rate question referred to from one end of the book to the other. It was, in fact, ten years before Sir W. Clay introduced his bill, and some years before a single lecture on the subject had been delivered at the society's instance, or before it had taken any step for facilitating vestry contests.

All the public meetings and lectures which followed the formation of the society—and they were very numerous—were continued year after year; were always public, and have extended to all parts of the country—were of a character corresponding with the papers, the resolutions, and the speeches at the Conference out of which they grew.

In 1848, Mr. Miall, in a lecture delivered at the society's instance, and which has always been on sale at its repository, gave an answer to the inquiry—"What is the separation of Church and State?" and in doing so stated explicitly:—"By the separation of the Church from the State, we intend the resumption by the legislature, for strictly secular purposes, of all national property now devoted to the maintenance of religion." The Rev. J. H. Hinton, also, followed up Mr. Miall's expository statements by an argumentative lecture, entitled, "Church Property—whose is it?"—a lecture which has been well read but never answered.

In 1853, at another Conference of Delegates, the name of the society was altered to that which it now bears—"The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-patronage and Control;" and at the same time, it was deemed desirable to insert a precise statement of the society's objects in the society's "Constitution." There has, therefore, appeared in all its subsequent reports, and in other official documents—which have been circulated by hundreds of thousands—the following statement of the society's "object":—

The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability, or confer privilege, on ecclesiastical grounds, upon any subject of the realm.

The discontinuance of all payments from the Consolidated Fund, and of all Parliamentary grants, and compulsory exactions, for religious purposes.

The application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and, concurrently with it, the liberation of those Churches from all State-control.

This last-named event occurred the year before leave was obtained for the introduction of the Church-rate Bill.

In 1857, on the occurrence of a general election, the "Liberation Society" extensively circulated an appeal to the electoral body, which, while having in view the advancement of certain specific measures, distinctly set forth the fundamental principle which has animated the society in all its efforts. And it was the Parliament returned at that election which gave to the Church-rate Abolitionists majorities considerably larger than had been previously obtained.

In anticipation of the reply, that Parliament was not necessarily cognisant of the intentions, and of the policy, thus industriously made known out of doors, I remind you that in May, 1856, Mr. Miall, with the concurrence of the society, in his place in Parliament, proposed, and the House fully considered, a motion the practical aim of which, avowedly, was the separation of Church and State in Ireland, including the "application to other than ecclesiastical uses" of all national property devoted to religious purposes in Ireland.

All these incidents occurred during a period of fifteen years which had expired before a Committee of the House of Lords succeeded, as in some quarters alleged, in "unmasking" the designs of "conspirators," who had commenced operations by agitating against Church-rates, with the secret intention of afterwards assailing the Church Establishment!

Other facts of a like kind can be supplied in abundance, and there are, I believe, none of an opposite character to which you can point. It follows that you have, however inadvertently, done injustice to a large body of your fellow-Christians, in attributing to them great disingenuousness in the conduct of an important public movement.

I am aware that, in doing so, you have only followed the example of others. It is about a year ago since the expedient was first resorted to; but it was then thought impossible that such misrepresentations could long find currency. Now, however, that they are revived at the commencement of another winter's agitation,

and by one occupying so distinguished a position in the Church Establishment as yourself, it is necessary to take some steps to prevent honourable men repeating statements as little in accordance with truth as with the spirit of charity.

On that ground, I feel myself entitled to give publicity to the communication with which I have ventured to trouble you; and, with respect for your ministerial character, which is not abated by dissent from your ecclesiastical views,

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.  
2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London,  
November 23rd, 1860.

#### MR. STOWELL'S REPLY.

Manchester, Nov. 26.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, allow me to state that my remark made at Bradford to which you object was founded on the fact, that so far as I could ascertain, the sequestration of ecclesiastical property was not embodied in the original principles of the Anti-State-Church Society, whilst it has been formally propounded by the "Liberation Society," and developed to the uttermost by Mr. Morley, Dr. Foster, and Mr. Miall. If I was mistaken I shared the mistake with thousands, numbers of whom gave circulation to the mistake as well as myself.

Need I say that if I erred it was only from want of more accurate information, since my wish is that the great controversy into which so many of the clergy have been constrained very reluctantly to enter may be carried on with fairness, truth, and charity?

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
HUGH STOWELL.  
J. Carvell Williams, Esq.

#### THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

##### CONFERENCE AT BRISTOL.

On the 26th ult. a conference, of the opponents of Church-rates in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, to consider the steps to be taken in carrying on the anti-Church-rate movement, was held in one of the large rooms attached to Broadmead Chapel, Bristol. J. Carvell Williams, Esq., and Dr. Foster attended as representatives of the Liberation Society, and THOMAS WATERMAN, Esq., was chairman.

After the conference had been formally opened it was addressed by Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS, who said it had been industriously asserted that opposition to Church-rates was attributable only to the action of the Liberation Society. Yet it was as far back as 1834—twenty-six years ago, ten years before the Liberation Society was formed, and twenty years before it troubled itself about Church-rates—that Mr. Divett, M.P., first brought forward a motion for the abolition of Church-rates. Even then the Government were obliged to give an assurance of their intention to bring in a bill of their own for the settlement of the question; and Lord Althorpe proposed the following resolution:—

That, after a time to be fixed, the payment of Church-rates in England and Wales shall cease and determine; that, in lieu thereof, his Majesty be empowered to grant, out of the proceeds of the land-tax, a sum not exceeding 250,000*l.*, to be applied to the fabrics of parish churches and parochial chapels, in such manner as Parliament may determine.

In 1835 Sir Robert Peel also admitted the necessity for dealing with the question, and placed a bill for its settlement in the programme of his measures, though he did not remain in office long enough to produce it. In 1837 upwards of 600,000 persons petitioned Parliament for the abolition of Church-rates; and the Government, through Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward a proposal, the object of which was that Church-rates should be abolished and the requisite funds be derived from the increased value of the Church lands. That proposal met with the approbation of Parliament at the first and second stages, but so great was the opposition offered to it by the friends of the Established Church, that the Government were obliged to withdraw it, and the Church of England lost the best chance it had ever had of a settlement of this question in a way likely to conduce to its own interests. In 1840 Mr. Duncombe asked the House of Commons not to abolish Church-rates, but only to exempt Dissenters from them. Only sixty-two voted in its favour, the majority against it being two to one, and yet that was the same proposal which the supporters of those rates would now be delighted to see carried. (Hear, hear.) In 1849, when Sir William Page Wood made a similar proposal, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey, and Lord John Russell strenuously opposed it, and yet in 1860 that was the very point to which the upholders of Church-rates had generally reached. (Hear.) Up to that very hour, however, they had not agreed as to the mode in which they would carry it into execution, and the various methods which had been proposed for that purpose, furnished a ludicrous commentary on the utter insufficiency and impracticability of the scheme. Lord Derby would exempt conscientious objectors. The Duke of Marlborough would impose, as the test, the support of some other religious institution. Mr. Hubbard last session proposed to exempt those who conformed to some other church, but already he had grown wiser, and proposed that the exemption should apply to all who declared that they did not conform to the Church of England. Lastly, the committee of the House of Lords—more liberal than all others in the matter—had recommended that the exemption should be so general as to apply to all whom might choose to object to pay. After stating that the Bishop of Oxford appeared to have abandoned the plan of the Lords' Committee, and quoting some keen criticisms on Mr. Hubbard's bill from correspondents of the *Guardian*, the speaker proceeded to assert that any exemption plan would prove delusive, because

many Dissenters in country parishes would not dare to claim it, just as they now did not dare to resist the making of rates. (Loud cheers.) In the next place a new law, based on such principles, instead of stopping agitation, would tend to extend it. Mr. Hubbard himself avowed his expectation that his bill would lead to the revival of Church-rates in many towns where they had ceased to exist. It provided that chapels-of-ease and other modern churches should be maintained out of Church-rates, though they had been built and maintained by voluntaryism. (Hear.) Many Churchmen also objected to rates, and as attempts would be made to levy them in places where they had not existed, or for larger amounts than before, the change would add fuel to the flame. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, let them look at this scheme from the point of view taken by their opponents, who said, "Why cannot you be content with abolishing the rate as far as you are concerned, and allow Churchmen to tax themselves?" [After saying that it was a new thing for Episcopalians to talk of themselves as only constituting a denomination, Mr. Williams objected to a principle which would make the machinery of law available for religious purposes by all religious bodies.] Was it likely that the State would assent to a principle so new, so dangerous, and so utterly opposed to any of our existing institutions? (Hear.) Those who had been agitating for abolition for years would be parties to no compromise of that kind, or to any compromise which might involve the abandonment of the principle for which they had been contending. (Loud cheers.) To total abolition they must come at last, as the only thing which would restore peace to the parishes and rid Parliament of an insufferably troublesome question. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. THOMAS LLOYD, of Ebley, moved, Mr. J. H. LEONARD seconded, and it was resolved:—

That, looking to the facts that a quarter of a century has passed since the Government of the country was compelled by the pressure of public opinion to submit to Parliament a proposal that Church-rates shall cease and determine; and that opposition to the exaction has never abated, but that, on the contrary, the number of parishes refusing to make rates has been annually increasing during the whole of that period, this conference is of opinion that further delay in the abolition of a system so opposed to the conscientious convictions of a large section of the community will reflect discredit on the British Legislature.

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM moved, the Rev. J. EDWARDS seconded, and it was agreed:—

That this conference calls attention to the circumstances that the supporters of Church-rates, while professing anxiety for the settlement of this question, have never been, and are not now agreed in anything but resistance to a measure of abolition. That in the opinion of the conference the time for compromise has now passed, and nothing but the entire extinction of the Church-rates will avail to effect a perfect settlement of the question; that in particular it condemns any proposals for the mere exemption of Dissenters from payment of the impost; believing that it would prove delusive as a measure of relief, and regarding as a dangerous innovation the employment of the machinery of public taxation by any ecclesiastical body.

Let them, said the mover, have total abolition, or the law as at present. In all parishes they could abolish rates if strong enough, and therefore, when their opponents said, "We don't wish you to tax yourselves;" he replied, "Thank you for nothing." The agitation of this question was doing us much good. It gave opportunities of advocating their views in many parishes, and was a noble peg on which to hang their arguments. (Hear.)

Dr. FOSTER then addressed the meeting. He said it should be a point of policy for them to maintain their ground as firmly as if the Church-rate Bill were the only bill that for twenty years they were likely to bring before the House of Commons. They could settle the question, and that speedily, but only by the personal aid of their friends in all parts of the country. In the House of Commons there had never been more than 550 members voting at any one time on the question. Some 100 members had never voted, and it might be expected that a decided majority of them would vote against them; and the great object of their opponents had been to bring them up to vote. Their opponents were able to bring up a large reserve force, while on their part their friends had been brought up so often that many of them got tired. The last election made a great difference in the balance of parties in the House of Commons, and on the question of a vote of confidence in the Government, out of 623 who voted, there was no greater a majority than thirteen in favour of Ministers. Still there was no occasion for fear. He felt confident of their ability to carry the measure, but they must now bring to bear every one of their resources. (Hear.) After alluding to some advantageous circumstances, and also to the practice of pairing, as injurious to their cause, he read an analysis of the votes taken on the two divisions to show that the rate party had not greatly gained. Dr. Foster then referred to Mr. Walpole's return. The rural deanery of Bristol comprised about a hundred parishes. They could tell them all about the rates of those parishes, and produce such a case as would lead Churchmen to abandon the system. The diocese of Bristol consisted of two archdeaconries, those of Gloucester and Bristol, Gloucester having 201 parishes, Bristol, 230. For seven years the repairs of the churches in the Gloucester archdeaconry cost 13,590*l.*; seven years' expenses of worship, 14,000*l.*, or together, 27,000*l.* To meet that expenditure the archdeaconry obtained from voluntary rates 23,480*l.*, being a deficiency of 4,270*l.* But they had besides those rates special endowments amounting to 6,690*l.*, leave a surplus of 2,400*l.*, without coming on the rates at all. In these seven years the archdeaconry raised by Church-rates 33,480*l.* The repairs included special expenditure for beautifying, ornamenting, enlarging or rebuilding the churches. None of those purposes were by the common law of



England binding on the parishioners, but of late years the patrons had contrived to throw on the parishioners a large portion of the duties which rested on them. Altogether, then, something like 50,000*l.* had been taken from the archdeaconry for purposes which the patrons ought to have paid. Affairs were still worse in Bristol. The repairs for seven years cost 72,000*l.*, while the expenses of worship were 33,000*l.*, making a total of 106,000*l.* The income from voluntary rates was 62,000*l.*, being a deficiency of 43,000*l.* There was 34,000*l.* from special endowments, still leaving a deficiency of 9,000*l.*, to meet which rates were made for 39,950*l.*, showing a surplus of 30,000*l.* The enormous expenditure for repairs was out of all keeping, not only with the other archdeacons, but with the kingdom in general. Would they allow that to go on? The rural deanery of Bristol comprised 57 parishes; 21 of them had refused Church-rates. They ought now to make a dead set at the remainder. He then described the proposed plan of action. Let it be understood that if the House of Commons would not abolish Church-rates, they would. They had experienced merely temporary difficulties, and were only more determined than ever to carry the bill. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. G. WOOD moved, Mr. LLOYD seconded, and it was agreed:—

That this Conference is impressed with the necessity for such demonstrations of opinion on the part of the opponents of this obnoxious impost, as will effectively refute the allegations of those who declare the feeling of the country to be no longer in favour of abolition, and especially to convince the members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons that it is an imperative duty to afford to the bill of Sir John Trelawny that steady support which will carry it triumphantly through the House of Commons at all its stages; that the members of this conference will therefore be prepared for whatever exertions, whether personal or pecuniary, may be needed, to bring this protracted struggle to a successful issue.

Mr. H. O. WILLS moved the fourth resolution, viz:—

That this Conference, in the prospect of the continued resistance to the abolition of Church-rates by Parliament, deem it needful that there should be now, systematic, and sustained exertions to facilitate opposition to the exaction, in every parish in the country where it has not yet been abandoned; that it therefore approves of the measures now proposed, and more especially it recommends that advantage shall be taken, to a greater extent than heretofore, of the opportunities afforded by the meetings of parish vestries to expose the wrongfulness of State interference with religion, and the practical evils flowing from the existence of a Church-establishment.

The Rev. DAVID THOMAS, in seconding the resolution, warmly eulogised the gentlemen who had the conduct of the society's affairs. He regarded it as a providential circumstance that they had such leaders as Dr. Foster and Mr. Williams—men so enlightened, with tempers so admirable, and of so catholic a spirit.

After some practical remarks from several gentlemen, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and deputation, the proceedings concluded.

#### PUBLIC SOIREE.

In the evening of the same day the annual meeting of the Bristol branch of the Liberation Society was held. This year it took the form of a soiree, in King-street school-room. Unfortunately, the night was very wet, but that did not deter a considerable and highly respectable company from assembling, and ladies were there in good numbers.

W. SOMMERVILLE, Esq., was chairman, and started the meeting with an admirable speech, in which reference was made to the violent attacks made upon the friends of the society in that city after the last meeting.

The TREASURER (T. Waterman, Esq.,) presented a financial report, which showed that the receipts of the auxiliary had been 258*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* There had been an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. on the receipts of the year compared with those of last, and an increase of more than forty per cent. on the amount remitted within the same period.

Whilst (continued the report) it is thus satisfactory to record a steady increase of support given to the society, it is equally gratifying to observe that many of our most hearty and generous subscribers are distinguished as being among the foremost in promoting deeds of benevolence and philanthropy. Their activity and liberality in the support of the gospel of Christ is well known—indicating that with them neither practical piety, spirituality, nor soundness of faith is on the wane; nor can it be predicated of them that the canker-worm of calculating ecclesiasticism is corroding the life of vital godliness; but they are those whose unsubsidised loyalty is above suspicion, and whose character and lives practically refute the insinuations of ecclesiastical detraction.

Our space will not allow us to report at length the proceedings which followed, which were of a very animated kind. Handel Cosham, Esq., effectively pointed out how an Establishment hindered the progress of Christianity. Dr. Foster furnished full information respecting the ecclesiastical incidents of the year, and the subjects to be discussed next session. Mr. Carvell Williams dealt with the revelations of the last twelve months in connexion with the mode in which the revenues of the Church were expended, with a view to show how little their secularisation would affect the progress of religion. The Rev. Charles Short, who came from Swansea to join the deputation, made a spirited speech in vindication of the position taken by Dissenters in this matter. E. S. Robinson, Esq., the Rev. J. Penny, and H. O. Wills, Esq., also took part in the proceedings.

#### ARCHDEACON DENISON AND CHURCH-RATES.

The Archbishop of Taunton has lately convened a meeting of the clergy, churchwardens, and others of his archdeaconry, to express their opinion on the

present state of the Church-rate question. It was held in the Assembly-room, at Taunton, and was largely attended; though, as it was convened by circular only, the inhabitants of the town attended in very small numbers. The archdeacon, however, was visibly affected at the holding of even such a meeting in defence of Church-rates; and took, though with great moderation of manner, the ground of "no surrender, and no compromise." Mr. H. Hoare, the treasurer of the "Church Institution," who was present, and who said that that body was preparing a bill, also objected to the exemption of any person from payment; saying that as the opponents of the exaction were for total abolition, so its supporters must equally refuse to stop half way. No one appears to have recommended a different course, and a resolution was passed deprecating exemption, as being contrary to the principles of the Establishment, and as likely "to aggravate the difficulties it has been devised to meet." In five days after the holding of this meeting the opponents of Church-rates held another, convened by placards, and a deputation from the Liberation Society attended. It took place on Tuesday, November 27, in the Assembly-room, which was filled with townspeople, and almost exclusively by men. The Rev. W. H. Griffith, principal of the Western School, presided, and delivered an able opening speech. Mr. Carvell Williams took in hand the speeches delivered at the previous meeting, exposing the fallacies they contained and supplying some facts which had been ignored. Dr. Foster furnished some striking statistics, showing the extravagance of the expenditure to meet which rates had been made in the archdeaconry. Mr. Pollard stated the sums raised by Dissenters in that town, as an answer to a statement at the archdeacon's meeting that all the Dissenting chapels in the country were insolvent. The Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. Rossiter, and others, also took part in the proceedings, which were kept up with great enthusiasm till ten o'clock. The deputation publicly thanked Archdeacon Denison for the good service he had done the Liberation Society, in enabling them to hold a meeting in a town where they had been waiting for such an opportunity for a long period.

#### CHURCH RATE DECISIONS.

##### INEQUALITY OF ASSESSMENT.

In the Court of Arches, on Wednesday, the case of Attenborough v. Kemp and Page, came on for judgment. This was an appeal from a judgment of the Consistory Court of Rochester in a suit instituted by the respondents, churchwardens of the parish of Southminster, in the county of Essex, against the appellant, a parishioner, for the recovery of a Church-rate. It appeared that a vestry was held on the 19th of June, 1857, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. At the meeting an estimate was exhibited of the amount required, when amendments were moved as to various items, which were rejected, and a poll was taken on the 20th, when the voting resulted in 117 supporting the rate, against 25 opposing it. The rate was objected to by Mr. Attenborough, on the ground that it was made according to the assessment for a poor-rate, and was not just and equal. The case was heard on the 24th of July last, when Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Dr. Spinks, appeared for the appellant, and Dr. Twiss, Q.C., and Dr. Swabey, for the churchwardens.

Dr. Lushington pronounced judgment. He said that a Church-rate acquired no validity by being in conformity with the Poor-rate. The statute which directs the mode in which a poor-rate shall be made is silent as to a Church-rate. A Poor-rate being laid upon nearly the same properties as a Church-rate, and almost always for a much larger amount, the acquiescence of a parish in such a Poor-rate furnished presumptive evidence that the rate had been justly and equitably made, and consequently that a Church-rate made on the same basis was a just and equal assessment. A Poor-rate may be illegal and void by the provisions of the statute, and yet a Church-rate made on the same assessment may be valid. This requires some explanation. The statute enacts that a Poor-rate shall be made according to the full rateable value, and declares that if not so made such Poor-rate shall be null and void. There is no statute to govern Church-rates. If a Church-rate be just and equal, as upon a moiety of the rental throughout the parish, it would be valid, though a Poor-rate so made would be by the statute invalid. Acquiescence in a Poor-rate furnishes a presumption in favour of a Church-rate made on the same basis, and so it does also for another reason, because the presumption is that the law has been complied with, and the law requires an equal assessment; but the presumption may be rebutted by evidence. A statute is not, as we all know, always obeyed, and in the case of Poor-rates very often violated. It is averred that the assessment is unequal and unjust. If the assessment be substantially unequal, it must be unjust and illegal. That is the issue the Court has to try. I have used the expression "substantially unjust" because perfect equality is utterly unattainable, and the law requires no such impossibility. If there is a substantial inequality, it matters not what the cause of such inequality may be—whether the omission of property that ought to be rated, or the underrating some and overrating others. The Court is bound to express its opinion upon the

validity of the rate, and it cannot pronounce a rate to be valid which from any case is substantially unequal. The issue is not whether Mr. Attenborough (the appellant) is correctly rated with regard to the annual value of the property he occupies, but whether also the other parishioners are adequately rated. The learned judge then went over the pleadings, and the evidence adduced on both sides, as to the value of the properties on which the rate was made. The oral testimony was very conflicting, and it was by the documentary evidence alone that he could be guided in his decision. The poor's assessment on the basis of which the Church-rate of 1857 was made, appeared to have been made about 12 or 18 years before that time, and modified according to the altered value of the properties assessed. It was admitted that in 1859 a Poor-rate was made, and a Church-rate was made unanimously on the basis of that assessment. The learned judge, after contrasting the value of the properties as assessed for the Church-rate in 1857 and in 1859, said the rates so greatly differed that it would be absurd to suppose that the difference altogether arose from anything that took place between those years. It clearly appeared from a comparison of the two assessments that the assessment of 1859 had not only altered the ratings of 1857, but had also altered them in widely different proportions; hence it followed that the assessment of 1859 being based on the Poor-rate, and confirmed, and therefore being just and equal, it was impossible that the assessment of 1857 could have been correct. The question remaining, the learned judge said, is whether the assessment of 1857 is so unequal as to be substantially unjust, and void the rate. It is a question of degree. This question cannot depend upon the merely nominal amount of difference to any individual, for that would be to make the validity of a Church-rate depend upon whether the rate was large or small—whether the parishioner was a large or small occupier. It is manifest that the justice of a rate cannot depend on such considerations. The errors must be substantial, and, if substantial, then justice points out imperatively the course which must be taken. As to the state of the law, I may observe that the legislature has afforded every facility for the Poor-rate being made upon an equitable principle. The statute directs upon what basis and according to what rules Poor-rates shall be made. The most ample opportunity is given to persons overrated to obtain redress, and the means of collecting the rates are certain and speedy. Church-rates have existed from time immemorial, but the circumstances of the country have changed, and since the 53d of George III., as to the collection of the rates, where the validity is not disputed, not one statute has been passed facilitating the making of a rate, allowing a just opportunity to individuals to complain and obtain redress for overrating, or affording any remedy for any just demand save the cumbrous and obsolete proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court. It is my opinion that, if Church-rates are to be maintained, there ought to be afforded the means of doing justice. There ought to be a rule on which the assessment should be founded, means to collect that assessment, and an expeditious and cheap mode of recovering the rate. In this case I am compelled to say that I cannot pronounce for the rate, as it is founded on an erroneous and unequal basis, not consistent with justice; but I do not consider this a case in which to give costs.

##### THE MARKET HARBOROUGH CASE.

In the Consistory Court, Northampton, the Rev. W. Wales, chancellor of the diocese, has given his decision in the case of "Fisher and another, churchwardens of Market Harborough, v. Boswell," which was argued before him on the 26th of October, and in which an important question connected with the Church-rate was involved, viz., the right of putting a succession of amendments. The actual circumstances of the case have been recently given in full in our columns.

The decision of the Chancellor was of great length, and appear to us of so little weight that we shall not encumber our pages with its details. After an elaborate narrative of the circumstances, and his view of the law on the several points that came before him, Chancellor Wales concluded:—"Under all the circumstances, no course is open to the court but to pronounce the rate valid; and in doing so justice requires that the whole burden of the costs should fall on the opponents to it."

Mr. Beche, the defendant's proctor, gave notice of appeal, and stated that with regard to one of the points—the legality of certain items—he stated at the hearing that for the purposes of the day, and as far as this court was concerned, he should not argue them. The court, however, had treated his statement as if he had given up those points altogether, and as the Court of Appeal would not give a judgment in a matter which had been given up in the court below, he applied that the court would insert in the judgment in reference to that point, that he only abstained from arguing it for the purposes of the day, and that the judgment of the court was against him on that point.

After some discussion on this point, in the course of which Mr. Martin, who appeared in support of the rate, said he believed Mr. Beche's statement was correct.

The Chancellor agreed to make the emendation required.

##### EASTER DUES AT ACCRINGTON.

On Wednesday morning Mr. John Newton was served with a notice, citing him to appear before the magistrates at New Accrington, and show cause why a warrant of distress should not be issued against him to compel the payment of 11*d.*, the



amount of Easter-dues alleged to be due from him to the Rev. R. N. Whittaker, vicar of Whalley, with 10s. 6d. costs. A similar notice was served at the same time on Mr. Wm. Cronshaw, auctioneer. Accordingly on that day the committee of the Anti-Easter-dues Association attended along with the two defendants. The court-house was crowded by the respectable inhabitants of the town. Mr. Charles Hall, solicitor, appeared as the representative of the vicar.

Some objections, which were overruled, having been taken to the form of proceedings, Mr. Newton said:—

Gentlemen, I am summoned here to-day to show cause why a warrant of distress should not issue against my goods for the non-payment of Easter-dues. With your permission, I will state the reasons why I object to any distraint upon my goods. First, I do not believe there should be compulsory payments for the support of religion; stronger still is my conviction that no man should be compelled to support a religion from which he conscientiously dissents, and to uphold a church that he never enters. I look upon a compulsory tax for religious purposes as in direct opposition to the progress inherent in man, the tendencies of the age, and the spirit of the Gospel. (Laughter aloud from Mr. C. Hall.) Second, there is no clear and distinct notion relative to the law upon Easter-dues. You may consult the most eminent men in the legal profession, and no two will give the same opinion. My third reason for objecting to this claim is the peculiar government of the Church, which not unfrequently puts forward men as the guardians of her interests not at all imbued with the spirit of godliness. Take for example some of our churchwardens; they are not remarkable for their piety, distinguished for their temperance, or respected for their morality, yet they are peculiarly the guardians of the Church, and her principal defenders. I cannot support a Church whose officers are ungodly and profane men. My fourth objection is, that Easter-dues rest solely on the authority of custom, and never have, except by remote implication, been sanctioned by the representatives of the nation. Many Churchmen admit that they do not obey the canons of their own Church; because they think them incompatible with the spirit of the age. Surely the people have as much right to disobey old Church customs as clergy and churchwardens have to disobey old Church canons. After these observations, you will understand that my opposition is not founded on political, but religious considerations. I do not ask you to violate the laws you are appointed to administer, but I do ask you to use your discretionary power so as to secure respect for the laws, and justice to all. For the sake of civil and religious liberty I ask you not to issue a warrant of distress against my goods.

Mr. Hall observed that all defendant had said was foreign to the subject. With regard to the attack made upon a churchwarden being a drunkard, he asked, was that the mode of promoting piety in the land? He (Mr. Hall) was a churchwarden, and he knew that remark applied to him. (Laughter.) Mr. Hall was here proceeding to deliver himself of his oration, when the bench told him to stop, for there was nothing to reply to. Mr. Newton had brought nothing forward with regard to the law. It was all a piece of abuse against the Church.

The bench granted the warrant of distress for 11d. for Easter-dues, and 10s. for cost and expenses.

Mr. Cronshaw said he was summoned to show cause why a warrant of distress should not issue:—

The first reason I urge is that I don't owe the vicar of Whalley 11d., and I never had 5s. worth from his incumbent at Altham, for I never was in his church in my life, and never heard the vicar of Whalley in my life. Another reason is that the furniture in my shop belongs to me, and the vicar of Whalley has no more moral right to take my goods than I have to take his. If the incumbent's salary at Altham is insufficient to keep him, he should levy a distress upon his vicar at Whalley, or upon those who go to hear him, for paying him so badly.

The defendant proceeded to speak of some lawyer, who was also a churchwarden, becoming intoxicated, on one occasion, and taking off his coat to fight for Easter-dues. This remark Mr. Hall took, somehow, as personal to himself, and somewhat of a scene took place in court. Ultimately the bench made the same order they had made in the previous case.

#### THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON RATIONALISM IN THE CHURCH.

From the full charge of the Bishop of Oxford, of which we recently gave a summary, we give the concluding passage relating to the spread of Rationalism in the Established Church:—

When from within our own encampment we hear voices declaring that our whole belief in the atonement wrought out for us by the sacrifice on the cross is an ignorant misconception—that the miracles and the prophecies of Scripture are part of an irrational supernaturalism, which it is the duty of a remorseless criticism to oppose and to account for, by such discoveries as that the imagination has allied itself with the affections to produce them, and that they may safely be brought down to a natural rationalism;—by such suggestions as that the description of the passage of the Red Sea is the latitude of poetry—that the avenger who slew the firstborn in the Bedouin host, akin nearly to Jethro, and more remotely to Israel—when the history of the Bible is explained away by being treated as a legend, and its prophecy deprived of all supernatural character by being turned into a history of past or present events—when we are told that had our Lord come to us now, instead of in the youth of the world, the truth of his divine nature would not have been recognised; that is to say, that it was the peculiar stage in which flesh and blood then were, and not the revelation of his father who was in heaven, which enabled the Apostles to believe in Him—when in words, as far as opinion is privately entertained is concerned, the liberty of the English clergyman appears to be complete—when we are told that men may sign any article of the National Church, if it is only their own opinions which are at variance with them—when we are told that they

may sign, solemnly before God, that they allow certain articles of belief, meaning thereby only that they allow their existence as the lesser of two great evils, and that under the Sixth Article one may literally or allegorically, or as a parable, or as poetry, or a legend, receive the story of the serpent tempting Eve and speaking in a man's voice; and in like manner the arresting of the earth's motion, the water standing still, the universality of the deluge, the confusion of tongues, the taking up of Elijah corporeally into heaven, the nature of angels, and the miraculous particulars of many other events:—when Abraham's great act of obedient faith in not withholding his son, even his only son, but offering him up at the express command of God, is commuted by the gross ritual of Syrian notes into a traditional revelation; while the awe of the Divine voice bidding him slay his son, and his being stayed by the angel from doing so, is watered down into an allegory meaning that the Father in whom he trusted was better pleased with mercy than with sacrifice:—when it is maintained that St. Stephen, full of the Holy Ghost, in the utterances of his martyrdom, and St. Paul proving from the history of his people that Jesus was the Christ, would naturally speak not only words of truth, but after the received accounts—when, I say, such words as these are deliberately uttered by our ordained clergy, while the slowness even of English theologians to accept such a treatment of God's revelation is scoffed at in such words as the following, even by those in our Universities who no longer repeat fully the Shibboleth of the Reformers, the explicitness of truth and error:—"He who assents most committing himself least to baseness being reckoned the wisest;" whilst those who maintained the old truth, I trust with most of us, my brethren, are branded as Babel's prophets and the 400 prophets of the grove who cry out for falsehood—whilst, I say, such words as these are heard from ordained men amongst us, and who still keep their places in the National Church, is it not a time for us, if we do hold openly by the Holy Scriptures as the one inspired voice of God's written revelation—if we do hold to the ancient creeds as the summary of the good deposit—if we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as very God and very man—if we believe in his offering himself on the cross as the one only true and sufficient sacrifice, satisfaction, and atonement for the sins of the whole world—is it not time for us, laying aside our suspicions and our divisions about small matters, to combine together in prayer, and trust, and labour, and love, and watching, lest whilst we dispute needlessly about the lesser matters of the law we be robbed unawares of the very foundation of the faith?

The *Record* publishes an extract from a letter from a resident M.A. in Oxford, which says:—"Infidelity is raising its head among us,—certainly in a subtle and polite form,—but it is essentially infidelity still. There are men in high places, and with considerable influence, who evidently do not submit themselves to God's Word. Whatever of its teaching they profess to hold, they hold, not because it is God's teaching, but because it commends itself to their judgment."

#### PROPOSED METROPOLITAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A meeting of the pastors, ministers, and deacons of the London churches was convened on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, for conference upon the proposal to form a Congregational Union, or Association, for London and its suburbs, with a view to promote the Christian fellowship of the churches of the denomination, and to diffuse the Gospel in this metropolis. There was a large attendance of the ministers, deacons, and leading members of the churches. After tea, which was provided in the lower room, the company assembled in the library, and completely filled it.

EDWARD SWAINE, Esq., having been voted to the chair, the proceedings were commenced by singing, and prayer by the Rev. J. W. Richardson.

The CHAIRMAN read the resolution which had given rise to the meeting, and expressed his pleasure at finding that so many had responded to the invitation. He supposed the assembly to be a fair representation both of the ministers and deacons of the Congregational Churches in London. That some such scheme as that now to be considered was desirable and necessary could hardly be doubted by anyone, so as to enable the churches to put forth all the influence for good they possessed upon the ungodly masses around them, who neglected their own best interests, and were very inadequately cared for by Christian people; and he felt convinced that, if the churches were but united in their aggressive efforts, results would follow of which there was no idea at the present moment.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, who had been appointed to introduce the subject on which conference was sought, after describing the manner in which the scheme had originated, said,

The earliest endeavours made to form a Congregational Union for England and Wales proved abortive; but they succeeded at length, and now, during many years, that Union, he ventured to think, had done a large amount of good to the denomination. Among things it had originated were the English Chapel-Building Society, the Pastors' Aid Society, the Pastors' Retiring Fund, and he hoped it was about to add to its benefactions a Union for London. (Hear, hear.) Many of the best lay friends of the Congregational body were anxious that this should be done, and among them was their excellent friend, Mr. Samuel Morley, who regretted that an engagement of a month's standing obliged him to be at Cardiff; but he had written a letter apologising for his necessary absence from the meeting, in which he said that he should have considered it "a privilege to take part in the discussion of so momentous a subject;" adding, that the spiritual state of London did indeed call for "prompt and large action," and expressing a hope that the judgment of the meeting would be that every church would do well to put forth its utmost effort in this great work. And Mr. Morley's belief was that "the aggregate of such effort would be marvellous, and produce most delightful effects." In this great metro-

polis there was no blending of the Congregational churches. The Congregational Board was purely a ministerial fellowship. It had been very useful, but had neither agency nor money for aggressive work; and if it had, it would not be just the thing that was needed, because the lay element did not come into it. The times required such a movement. Other denominations were aggressively at work, and a united effort would be far more effective than mere individual effort. For the want of this, Congregationalism was feeble in some of the poorer districts than it was fifty years ago. Another reason for such a Union might be found in the fact that the Home Missionary Society was directing its attention almost exclusively to the country. The second object in view was of scarcely less importance, namely, the fraternal fellowship of the churches themselves. At present there was a sad want of Christian intercourse between the London pastors and churches.

Mr. Smith concluded by announcing that the Rev. Henry Townley had sent him a cheque for 50l., being a 25l. donation to the funds of the new organisation, and 5l. a-year subscription for five years, paid in advance, and by proposing *pro forma* the following resolution:—

That in the judgment of this meeting, it is every way desirable to attempt the formation of an Association of Congregational Churches and Pastors for London and its suburbs, with a view to extend the glorious Gospel of the grace of God in and around this metropolis, and to promote the Christian intercourse and affection of our churches.

The Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON seconded the resolution.

The Rev. HENRY TOWNLEY said he firmly believed the movement now contemplated to be greatly required, and that it would be a great success.—The CHAIRMAN suggested whether District Unions might not be formed to accomplish the end sought in a more certain way.—The Rev. G. SMITH replied that his idea was an aggregate Union, with separate departments of work. But such details might well be left for subsequent deliberation.—Dr. MASSIE remarked that there were districts in this metropolis where 50,000 people reside without any Independent church in the midst of them, that needed to be evangelised as much as any districts included in the County Associations.—The Rev. R. ASHTON, in reply to Mr. Wilkinson, said he thought that twelve miles from the Post-office would be too large a circle to enclose for the operations of this Association, because it would, in that case, intrude upon several district Associations. He would suggest the formation of seven districts, the City of London (within the walls), the City of Westminster, and the five Boroughs.—Mr. TAWELL, the Rev. R. LETTLER, Mr. JAMES CARTER, Rev. A. MACBETH, Mr. EUSEBIUS SMITH, and Mr. YONGE, expressed their approval of the plan.—The Rev. A. M. HENDERSON regarded the present meeting as the most important of any that he had attended since he came to London, and that on three grounds: first, because it contemplated working upon the great mass of the people; secondly, because it proposed Denominational action in London; and thirdly, because he believed that a central organisation would do a very great deal of good to the churches themselves.

The Rev. G. SMITH having offered some explanatory remarks, the resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously, with a slight change in the wording of it upon the suggestion of the Rev. Professor Newth.

After a few words from Mr. MATHER and the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, upon a point that had been raised in reference to the West Middlesex Association, the Rev. T. JAMES nominated a committee of Ministers and Laymen to consider the plan of a Congregational Association, and to bring it up in the form of a report at the next meeting to be held that day three weeks.—The Rev. T. MADGIN seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

The Rev. I. V. MUMMERY was appointed convener of the next meeting, and it was announced that all who had been invited to the present meeting would be eligible to attend.

The Rev. G. ROSE and the Rev. W. O'NEILL moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was cordially adopted.

The Doxology was then sung, and the Rev. J. C. Harris n concluded the proceedings with prayer.

#### THE BAPTIST BOARD AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

In our last number we mentioned that the London Baptist Board had adopted a fraternal address to the Baptist Churches in America based upon the facts which have been recently disclosed in relation to slavery in that country. The following resolutions were adopted on the subject:—

Resolved,—That the address to our American brethren, on the subject of slavery, prepared by the committee at the request of the board, and approved and adopted this 20th day of November, 1860, be signed by the chairman on our behalf, and forwarded by the secretary of this board to the editor of the American Baptist newspaper, New York, and the *Watchman*, Boston, U.S., America.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this board be presented to the Rev. Charles Stovel for his kindness in preparing the excellent address which has now been adopted and signed.

The "fraternal appeal," which is signed by the Rev. Dr. Hoby, as chairman of the board, is a lengthy and eloquent document. After alluding to slavery in relation to the civil rights of the Americans, and arguing that their responsibility in connexion with it is increased by the superior privileges of citizenship which they enjoy, the address proceeds to consider the question in its religious aspects.

Brethren coming from America, and in fellowship with Baptist Churches there, in terms which we seem unable to mistake, profess to be opposed to slavery in all its forms, and advocates of emancipation, while yet the fact transpires that these very brethren are at home



friends to the slaveholders, to the defenders of the pernicious system, and helpers on of those very measures by which American slavery is perpetuated and embittered. By this objectionable refinement in the use of words confidence is broken, and brethren here become implicated in a crime which they abhor. Bear with us, brethren, while we entreat you to consider whether such dishonour done to Christian fellowship may not be prevented by a more perfect and open administration of Christian discipline to men who are implicated in the criminalities of slavery, and also to its numerous and diversified advocates.

The peculiar atrocities of negro slavery are then commented upon. The Fugitive Slave Law, the punishments inflicted upon slaves, the social and moral wrongs which the system entails, and the various other forms of cruelty and injustice to which it gives birth, are reviewed, and the supporters of these enormities warned of the divine retribution which is impending. The address concludes in the following terms:—

Providence, ever careful for its objects in oppression, has been peculiarly gracious to your nation in recent political events. Your late election proves that workers in the cause of humanity and righteousness never labour in vain. We rejoice in the event, and, while in many persons supposed to be religious a professed abhorrence of slavery combines with zeal to promote it; while your slave legislation is advancing to a more refined system of legal torture; while your Fugitive Slave Law and kidnapping spread fear and grief and shame through your Northern States; while association meetings and meetings for the revival of religion are being held in unthought of combination with the punishment and sale of slaves; while assemblies for daily prayer are held, in which the wants and miseries of four millions of souls in America cannot be named, because the influence and guilty fear of slaveholders has silenced humanity in the Church of Christ; while conversions, which bring forth no compassion for the oppressed, and no abhorrence for the inhuman, are reported to the world by thousands; while ministers of the Christ defend a barbarous oppression of those for whom He died; while all things sacred seem to quail before the boastful agencies of this dishonour done to all mankind; and, above all, while woman, transformed by a domestic jealousy which is only too just, and despoiled of her native delicacy, in compassion, is made, to slaves of her own sex, the most ingenious and unrelenting of tormentors: it is matter for joy and hope, brethren, that before all hostility, to the utmost limit that your law permits, there are in America men and women who, inspired by humanity, the love of Jesus, and the love of souls, will, with tenderness, dexterity, and danger to themselves, labour to secure deliverance for these captives of unrighteousness. May Jehovah prosper them in every attempt, and keep them safe from harm! Such brethren demand and have our special sympathy, affection, and reverence. May He who shunned not our flesh, but came that He might comfort all who mourn, now listening to the creation which groaneth under vanity, combine with this noble-hearted zeal in them the greater operations of His own Almighty love, and lead them on to victory!

#### PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

A letter from Dr. Tregelles, in the *Daily News*, shows that in Spain a spirit of Protestantism, based on the independent study of the Sacred Scriptures, and manifesting itself in secessions from the Church of Rome, has attained so much importance as to attract the attention of the Government, and to stir up both priests and magistrates to active persecution. The movement has manifested itself simultaneously at several points—at Granada, Malaga, Seville, and other towns of Andalusia, and also at Barcelona. It first revealed itself in a very unlikely place, at Granada, under the eye of the successor of the complacent prelate who sat to Le Sage for his portrait. The facts are thus summarised by the *Daily News*:—

The present Archbishop of Granada presides over an Ecclesiastical Seminary, and it was in this establishment that a student was found holding Protestant principles. The authorities were about to place him in confinement when he suddenly made his escape. The fugitive succeeded in getting out of Spain, and the inquiries of the Archbishop were next directed to ascertain who had aided his flight. It was then found that he had a friend in José Alhama, a hatter of the town. This person was watched, and ultimately arrested, and his house was searched for papers. His friends and companions thus became known, and many of them were arrested too on the charge of disaffection to the Church of Rome. Among his letters were some from Manuel Matamoras, of Barcelona, and no sooner were they discovered than a telegraphic order was sent to that city by the Government, which has throughout lent its unhesitating support to the priests, ordering the arrest of the writer. It is thus that, as until lately at Naples, the powers of darkness employ against the cause of civilisation the engines and instruments they owe to science and enlightenment.

An examination of the papers of the prisoners disclosed the fact that, besides communicating with one another on points of faith, and settling the terms of a common confession of belief—called in the judicial proceedings against them a *protesta*—they had entertained the design of petitioning the Cortes for liberty of worship. Here, then, was an opportunity of imputing a political character to those who had at first been accused only of disaffection to the Church. It is true that, apart from this charge, the prisoners were not known to have participated in political action of any kind; it is true that in Spain Protestants have no choice, but either to ask the political authorities of the country for liberty of worship or to go without it; but as these men wanted liberty, and resolved to ask for it, they are charged with being political. This will seem strange in America and in our colonies, but we in England can understand it. The voluntary and non-political sects here at home are denounced as political by the one political church of the land if they ask for the separation of religion and politics. It having been resolved to bring a number of the accused to trial, Granada, as

being the city where most of them lived, and where the evidence was most accessible, was selected as its scene. To this place, then, Matamoras was summoned by the Council. To a man in delicate health a journey of 700 miles, to be performed on foot in the winter months, was a sore infliction, without the shame of travelling with a gang of criminals, and being confounded with their disgrace through every town and village on the route. Yet to this the Spanish Government condemned him before trial, simply for being a Protestant, and daring to ask his countrymen to unite with him in asking for liberty of worship. There is reason to hope that the exertions of friends have averted the execution of this cruel intention, and that Matamoras will reach the nearest port to Granada by sea, but the animus of the prosecution has been manifested. The trial has yet to take place, and nothing that we know of the maxims of the Spanish Government or the temper of the judges leads us to expect either justice or mercy for these young men. The Government owes the Church much reparation for its numerous spoliation, and it is much easier to pay her in severity to heretics than by a sacrifice of three per cents.

The Protestant Alliance are organising a deputation to Lord John Russell on this subject. The noble lord has consented to receive the deputation this day (Wednesday), when a memorial, praying the British Government to exercise its influence with that of Spain for the release and redress of the persecuted Protestants, will be presented.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN, the Catholic dignity of Dublin, has issued a pastoral strongly condemning the mixed system of education in Ireland. He repeats all the antiquated argument about the mischief which the mingling together of children of various creeds is likely to effect, and about the duty of combining religious with secular instruction.

SALES OF SOULS.—Two were advertised on Monday. In one case, the poor "present incumbent" is seventy-three—in the other eighty years of age. What a glorious chance—and what a comfortable piece of intelligence to these two old men—that the souls under their charge are on the eve of taking refuge under another wing.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE MAHOMEDAN CANDIDATE FOR A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP.—It is no slight indication of the progress of liberal feeling in the University of Cambridge, that, at the election of a teacher of Hindustani on Wednesday, a Mahomedan was within two votes of being elected; Mr. Stephen, the successful candidate, having seventy-four, Syed Abdoolah seventy-two, and Major Otley three.

THE BIBLE IN BELGIUM.—The *Observateur* of Brussels publishes a communication from St. Trond, in Belgium, which states that four days back, at this latter place, an extraordinary scene took place. A man exposed for sale at a stall in the market place a number of Bibles of the Evangelical Society; a person bought one, stuck it on the top of a pole, sprinkled it with turpentine, and set it on fire. Whilst it was burning he loudly denounced the society for distributing Bibles. On this a crowd which had assembled rushed on the dealer's stall, tore the Bibles to pieces, and scattered the fragments about. This led to a tumultuous scene, and the gendarmerie had to interfere, and to make several arrests before order was re-established.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO THE ANNUITY-TAX, EDINBURGH.—The Rev. Dr. Johnston has followed the example of the Rev. J. Watson, by intimating to the collector of the police-rates that he does not intend to pay the penny a pound of annuity-tax, which is included in the assessment. The *Scottish Press* says that scarcely one Dissenting clergyman in the city can be got who is not as resolved, as those who have publicly intimated their resolution, to refuse payment of the new impost. The association for the total abolition of the annuity-tax is being organised, and several ward committees have been formed. It has been resolved to request Councillor Gorrie, at the first meeting of Council, to move that the Council give instructions to the collector to separate the police and annuity assessment, and to authorise him to grant receipts for payment of the municipal rates alone.

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER v. HEATH.—The new articles of charge were presented on Wednesday week, and the case will come on for argument before the Privy Council about the 11th of December. The charges appear to be divided under five schedules; the first comprises Mr. Heath's doctrine on justification, faith, and belief; the second on propitiation, satisfaction, God's anger, and wrath; the third on forgiveness of sin, repentance, and faith, and on heaven; the fourth on penalty of sin and guilt of sin; the fifth comprises Mr. Heath's statement that a variety of phrases, such as guilt of sin, paying a penalty, going to heaven, going to hell, immortality of the soul, satisfaction, imputed righteousness, and necessary to salvation, are phrases not used in Holy Scripture. The admission of these articles is to be again opposed on the same grounds as before, viz., the absence of a specific statement as to what Mr. Heath's doctrine really is.

THE CAVENDISH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—By Christmas it is expected that there will be over twenty students in the College. James Sidebottom, Esq., is the Chairman of Committee; Joseph Spencer, Esq., Treasurer; and the Rev. Ernest C. Jay, of Stockport, Minute Secretary. The tutors are Rev. Joseph Parker, Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., and Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A. In addition to their literary and theological studies, the students are required to prosecute evangelistic work. Hence they are sent forth, two together, to work appointed districts. They are required to ascertain the religious condition of each district, the educational advantages enjoyed, also to establish cottage meetings and Bible-classes in each district, and to

present reports from time to time to the Committee. We observe also, from the prospectus, that the students are required to conduct a public service every Monday afternoon in one of the rooms connected with Cavendish-street Chapel. This arrangement will be attended with many advantages. The students will thereby have an opportunity of beginning the work which is to constitute the business of their lives; they will read the hymns and lessons, offer prayer, and preach to a miscellaneous audience; the whole service afterwards forming the subject of criticism in the Homiletic department. This method is a valuable addition to the reading of a sermon in class,—a sermon prepared for a select audience rather than for a popular assembly. Not only so, but by this method a student can do more justice to himself; for he feels that he is not engaged in a mere literary exercise, but is preaching the Gospel with a practical intent. By this method, also, each student will reveal his particular defects, as well as his distinguishing excellences, and counsels bearing on the minutest points will be naturally suggested. We observe on the subscription-list many names which are guarantees of wisdom and energy, such as Messrs. Samuel Morley, J. Remington Mills, John Crossley, Sir Elkanah Armitage, G. Hadfield, M.P., James Kershaw, M.P., T. E. Plint, James Sidebottom, Joshua Wilson, Thomas Thompson, William Armitage, and the Rev. Dr. Brown, Cheltenham.—*Patriot*.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.—It is with the deepest regret that we have to state to the friends of the Spanish Evangelisation Society, that persecution has broken out against the Spanish Protestants in Granada, and is extending to different cities in Spain. Some of these have been cast into prison, and others have been obliged to flee from their homes to different parts of the interior, and to Gibraltar. The circumstances of those in prison are most distressing, as they are either cast into a dungeon, or placed with criminals in the common prison. The families both of those who are imprisoned and of those who have fled are also placed in the most distressing circumstances. The business of the persecuted is destroyed for the present, and their wives and children are left without the means of procuring subsistence. The refugees themselves are thrown among strangers, entirely destitute of support. The cause of this sudden outbreak of persecution was the arrest of a Spaniard, not connected with the Scottish Society, in whose possession were found many letters and documents from various Protestant Spaniards, which have implicated a large number, as furthering the Protestant movement in that country. The committee of the Spanish Evangelisation Society, at their last meeting on the 6th November, 1860, resolved to open a special fund for the relief of the persecuted; and in the extreme urgency of the case have remitted funds to a limited extent for their temporary relief, to be reimbursed out of the special fund. The amount, however, which the committee could venture to advance, will very soon be absorbed, and those who are persecuted for the truth's sake will immediately be thrown on the friends of Christ in this country for their daily bread, at least for a time. We issue this paper, therefore, for the purpose of appealing to the liberality of the friends of Christ in aid of their suffering brethren in Spain. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Robert Peddie, 12, Grove-street, Edinburgh, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Ladies' Financial Association for the Spanish Evangelisation Society; also by the Rev. Dr. Steane, Editor of *Evangelical Christendom*, Camberwell, London; and Messrs. James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, London.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MISSION.—TRIBUTES TO VOLUNTARISM.—On Friday a very numerous and influential public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, in aid of the Mission to British Columbia, which was set on foot about a year ago, under circumstances still fresh in the public recollection, one of which was the munificent donation of 25,000*l.* by Miss Burdett Coutts, for the endowment of a bishopric and two chaplaincies. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, in this particular imitating his predecessor, who presided at the farewell meeting to Bishop Hills, which was held in the same place a year ago. The report of the progress which the mission has made under the bishop's enlightened superintendence was of a most encouraging character—Englishmen, Americans, Africans, Indians, and Chinese having all, more or less, participated in the advantages of missionary labour. The report stated that Bishop Hills had made a vigorous determination, in the name of England and her Church, to maintain equal privileges with respect to worship for the white and coloured populations; and recently, with his little band of clergymen, he had been on a tour in the central parts of his diocese, from which cheering results were anticipated. The Bishop of London, in moving the first resolution, remarked that Dr. Hills had "transported to that land our time-honoured Church, not, indeed, with its wealth and power derived from the State, but with all its historical associations, its comprehensive spirit of love, and its ancient liturgy, admirably suited as that was to be a centre of attraction to the Anglo-Saxon race." Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, also expressed the interest which his department felt in the undertaking, and urged strongly the claims which it possessed upon public support, arising from its entire dependence upon the voluntary principle. The relations of the Government and the Church there were not such as existed between the State and the Church in this country.

No such relations did subsist, or could subsist, between



the Church and the State in a new community just forming in British North America. *The system of State endowments was absolutely so alien to the institutions of America, whether within or without the British dominions, that it would be useless to attempt to introduce it.* (Hear, hear.) That conviction had been fully recognised by the Government here and in the colony, and by no one more heartily than by the Bishop of Columbia. At first some suspicion was excited in the colony by the knowledge that an English bishop was going there; articles were written in the newspapers against the establishment of a State Church, and the House of Assembly adopted a resolution in the same sense; but within a very short time the whole scene changed, for, by the tact and excellent judgment shown by the bishop, he had succeeded in turning the current of popular feeling in his favour. *He threw himself at once on the voluntary efforts of the people, and the result was that he was cordially and heartily welcomed by them.* (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fortescue could not help saying that here at least the main work to be done would not be of that dubious character which consisted of conversion and proselytising as between different denominations of Christians, but of waging war on ignorance and vice in all its forms, and by the light of Christianity educing order from chaos. (Cheers.) Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Oxford and by Mr. Berens, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who said that, had it not been for that Company, the whole territory which was now preserved to the crown of Great Britain would have been overrun by Americans and all sorts of people. Upwards of 600% was collected.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN WALES.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult., a conference of delegates from Independent churches in South Wales, was held in Ebenezer Chapel, Cardiff, to consider the present state of the English population resident in the Principality, and adopt such means as might be considered necessary to promote their spiritual welfare. The conference was attended by upwards of seventy ministers and other gentlemen, some of whom had come from a considerable distance, amongst whom were Mr. Samuel Morley, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. J. C. Gallaway, from London; W. D. Wills, Esq., from Bristol; and Charles Jupe, Esq., of More.

Mr. WILLS having been called to the chair, and having introduced the business of the conference,

The Rev. W. DAVIS, of Aberaman, Aberdare, read a very able and comprehensive report on the Moral and Spiritual Condition of the English Population in South Wales, and naming twenty-three places in which new churches and chapels in connexion with the English residents were required. It stated also that promises of contributions and collections had been received extending over eight years, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Home Missionary Society and Chapel Building Society would take their full share of duty in providing the means of grace for the English population in Wales.

Mr. MORLEY moved that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated, and that an appeal should be made to the churches to consecrate themselves to evangelistic effort, and seek to do full justice to the claims of home evangelisation. In the course of an earnest and highly practical speech, Mr. Morley showed that the English language was spreading, and would spread, in Wales; that the influx of English labourers and others would be either a blessing or a curse to the Welsh community; and urged the churches to look at the question, not as one of nationalities, but as one of Christian duty, both countries realising the obligations of a common brotherhood, and seeking to diffuse the blessing of the Gospel amongst the whole English population of the principality of Wales.

From the statistics contained in the report it appeared that Swansea, with a population of 50,000 people, had more than 30,000 English, for whom only one English Independent chapel had been provided. No doubt there were other chapels and other churches too, in Swansea; but, looking at the strength of Congregationalism in England and Wales, at the elasticity of their principles, and the freedom of their polity, he could not but feel that they ought to be better represented, and he did hope that one result of the conference would be the establishment of new and important interests in such large and growing centres of population as Swansea, that they might diffuse the Gospel in "the regions round about;" and if they were faithful to their principles they would soon thus bless the land. Get but the heart of the people moved by them, and they would soon be a power for good; get but 300 of the 450 Congregational churches in South Wales to make an annual collection for the support of that project of a mission to the English residents, and a large proportion of the money required would be permanently raised; get the membership of the churches to devote themselves personally to the duty of seeking to save the lost, and they would soon come to realise a change in the moral condition of the English population, which would be a blessing to the community, and promote the general interests of the kingdom of Christ.

The Rev. HENRY RICHARD, of London, seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. W. Jones, of Swansea; Dr. Edwards, Mr. Ogilvie, Rev. A. M'Asoline, of Newport; Rev. W. Williams, of Llandoen, and several other gentlemen, and unanimously adopted.

Then followed resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Committees of the Home Missionary Society and the Chapel-Building Society, which were spoken to by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Rev.

J. Davis, W. R. Smith, Esq., of Merthyr Tydfil; Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaufort; and others, a very cordial understanding being prevalent throughout.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, of Aberaman, was appointed Secretary, and the Rev. W. Williams, of Llandoen, was requested to become an agent for the committee to promote the objects of the conference by personally visiting the churches in England and Wales.

In the evening a large public meeting was held, Mr. Morley in the chair, when resolutions of a similar character were cordially passed.

THE SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—On Sunday the preachers at the various services were—Pavilion, Rev. J. B. French; Victoria, Rev. J. B. French in the afternoon, and Rev. S. Minton in the evening; Standard, Rev. W. S. Edwards; Sadlers Wells, Rev. W. Landels in the afternoon, and Rev. J. Rodgers, evening; Britannia, Rev. A. M. Henderson.

REVIVALISM IN EXETER HALL.—Exeter-hall has been taken for Sunday evening preaching by the revivalists, Messrs. Reginald Radcliffe, Richard Weaver, and William Carter. Their first service was held last Sunday evening, when, according to reports in the morning papers, the hall was densely crowded. The proceedings commenced with singing and prayer, after which Mr. Radcliffe read part of Mark vi., and then gave account of the work in which he and Mr. Weaver had been engaged in Edinburgh. He said that many of the worst of characters there had been thoroughly reformed, and "made new creatures in Christ Jesus." A great change had come over not a few of the prisoners in the jail of Edinburgh; fifty soldiers had been "converted," and a considerable number of fallen women restored to society, and "found peace in believing;" a multitude of the converts were at that very hour assembled in Edinburgh to pray that similar results might attend the meetings in London. After another prayer, Mr. Weaver stood up and began by singing a long hymn concerning "Union with Christ," the chorus of which was taken up by some hundreds of the congregation, and repeated lustily. He then proceeded to speak for nearly an hour, taking for his motto, "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and gave his Son to be the propitiation for our sins." After the manner of Mr. Gough—whom he much resembles—Mr. Weaver paced from one side to the other of the platform, relating stirring anecdotes, and alternately inviting sinners to accept of the mercy offered, and threatening them with the awful consequences of refusal. In the course of his impassioned address he called upon his hearers who had "found Christ," to hold up their hands. About a third of the excited audience did so; and subsequently there were a few who responded to the invitation to volunteer for the Lord's service. Other hymns and prayers followed, and meetings for "inquirers" were held at the close in the ante-rooms of the hall.

RETIREMENT OF THE REV. JOHN BENNETT, D.D.—A meeting was held last Wednesday in Falcon-square Chapel, Aldersgate-street, London, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. John Bennett, D.D., who is retiring from the pastorate in consequence of old age and infirmity. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome timepiece under a glass shade, a purse of 300 sovereigns, and a "memorial" emblazoned on vellum, recording Dr. Bennett's various services as pastor for thirty-two years, and as president of Rotherham College for fifteen years. Mr. Holmes, a deacon, presented the testimonial. The timepiece bore the following inscription:—"This timepiece, and a purse of 300 sovereigns, was presented November 28, 1860, to the Rev. John Bennett, D.D., by the church and the friends of Falcon-square Chapel, as an expression of their esteem and affection for him as their pastor for a period of thirty-two years, and an honoured servant of Christ in the ministry for a period of sixty-eight years." Dr. Bennett then stood up amidst great bodily weakness, stating that he had not heard one word of all that had passed. He then proceeded with extraordinary energy to address the assembly, expatiating on bygone days and the goodness of God to him and his people. The spectacle was one of a very affecting character. The venerable man then retired to the vestry greatly exhausted, and Dr. Risdon Bennett, one of his sons, and physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, then came forward on behalf of the family to acknowledge the great kindness of the people. After a few appropriate words, the doctor stated that his father, lest he might not be able to attend the meeting, had written a reply, which he held in his hand, but which, as it had happily been otherwise, he should not use. There was a call for it, however, and accordingly the doctor read it. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Tidman, Rev. J. S. Hall (Dr. Bennett's successor), Rev. Mr. Hollis, and other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings. Letters of apology were read from various ministers, including the Revs. Dr. Leifchild, who, we regret to find, is suffering from chronic bronchitis, Dr. Spence, and T. Binney. The latter says:—

I have often thought of the venerable patriarch in his wonderful old age, and have long looked up to him with affectionate admiration; although, unfortunately, London public life is so unfavourable to social ministerial intercourse that it has not been my good fortune to see much of him personally. I shall be much obliged if you will express to him my regret in being unable to attend the meeting, and assure him of my interest in the proposed manifestation of feeling towards him, and of my sincere sympathy with it. I hope that it is not too late for the enclosed trifle to be added to the other subscriptions. I ask its acceptance as a favour and gratification to myself.

FALCON-SQUARE, LONDON.—The Rev. J. S. Hall having resigned his charge at Chatham, has accepted an unanimous invitation to succeed at Falcon-square the venerable Dr. Bennett, who has retired from the pastorate. He commenced his stated ministry there on Sunday last.

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.—The Rev. R. S. Ashton, B.A., intends resigning his pastorate in connexion with the *Chapelle Evangélique* in this town on the last Sabbath of January.

BRIGHTON.—The Rev. A. King has signified his intention to relinquish his position at Queen-square Chapel, in order to return to Dublin, at the earnest desire of many friends, and on the invitation of public bodies, to promote special missionary efforts in Ireland. Mr. King is first pastor of the church at Queen-square, which he organised, on Independent Congregational principles, four years ago. He has had an important position for ministerial usefulness, and much happiness in the harmony and prosperity of the church; but very strong convictions of the importance of missionary work, and the apprehension that Brighton does not suit his health, have decided him to resign his interesting charge. It is understood that Mr. King will not leave Brighton for two or three months.

THE REVIVAL IN WALES.—It is estimated by the Rev. J. Venn, M.A., Prebendary of Hereford, that during the last two years there has been an increase of those in full membership into the various orthodox bodies in Wales of at least from 80 to 99,000! "The population of Wales in 1851—including Monmouthshire—was 1,188,914; and supposing it now to have increased by four or five hundred thousand—which is doubtless beyond the mark—then the increase which has been made to the number of those in full communion with the various orthodox denominations, in the course of two years, will be equal to at least one-twentieth of the whole population, including men, women, and children!"

HIGHWORTH.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., a tea and public meeting was held in connexion with the Independent Chapel, on occasion of the recognition of the Rev. T. W. P. Taylder as minister of the church and congregation. The tea, which was provided gratuitously by the ladies of the congregation, was attended by upwards of 160 persons, who partook of the social repast in the school-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Before the conclusion of this friendly gathering two short and seasonable addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Wallace and Larkins.—At the public meeting, which was held in the chapel, addresses were delivered on "The Constitution of the Christian Church," by the Rev. T. Wallace, of Witney, Oxon; "The Privileges and Duties of Members of the Church," by the Rev. W. Wolfe Fletcher, of London; and "The Influence of the Church on the World," by the Rev. T. Tuffield, of Woolwich. The Revs. W. Mace, of Ashton Keynes; J. P. Larkins, of Bourton; and E. Hancock, of Highworth, also took part in the service. The newly-settled minister has entered on his sphere of usefulness with encouraging prospects of success.

SERVICES IN THE NOTTINGHAM THEATRE.—On Sunday last an experiment, which has been successfully tried in London, and other large towns, was introduced for the first time in Nottingham, and the result, we believe, fully answered the expectations of its promoters. In the evening the theatre was thrown open, and Divine service was conducted by Capt. Hutchinson, of the Royal Artillery, son of Dr. Hutchinson, late of this town. Although very little publicity had been given to the proposed service, the novelty of the proceedings, and a feeling of curiosity, drew together a congregation which not only completely filled the theatre, boxes, gallery, and pit, but for some time rendered Mary-gate almost impassable. The audience was mainly composed of the rougher and humbler classes, lads and youths predominating, but there were many respectably dressed persons present. The preacher took his stand upon the stage, whither he was accompanied by the Mayor (T. Cullen, Esq.), F. J. Hadden, Esq., and other leading gentlemen of the town, and choosing for his text, John iii. 14 and 15 verses, "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life;" delivered an earnest and admirably appropriate discourse, which was apparently listened to with attention. At the close several of the congregation remained behind for prayer and religious instruction.—*Notts Review.*

RELIGIOUS WANTS OF ALDERSHOT.—The Non-conformists resident at Aldershot have addressed an appeal to the Dissenting Churches, asking for help in augmenting the means of religious instruction there. Alluding to the immorality that prevails in the camp, they say:—"No adequate idea can be formed by persons at a distance of the state of shameless sin and profligacy that prevails; the language of blasphemy, obscenity, and lying is heard around us; and that which men blush at in other places, is not regarded here. The Sabbath is the high day of sin, for after the formal service of the morning the soldier is left to the indulgence of all the passions of a depraved and fallen nature." The circular goes on to say:—

The few Baptists and Independent friends who have united for some time past, although in worldly position lowly, and with but little influence or wealth, feel constrained to send forth this appeal, that the spiritual destitution of this really important place may be known, and that the sympathy and help of the Christians of the country may be obtained.

The whole amount of accommodation provided for 4,000 civilians is really not more than sufficient for 700, and there is not provision for more than seventy or eighty



in any place where the views of Nonconformity are maintained or its principles upheld.

It is contemplated, as soon as funds can be raised, to purchase in the centre of the town a plot of ground to build a large and convenient place of worship, sufficiently so to allow the attendance of any of the soldiers who hold our views and for whom no provision is made in the camp; our body not being officially recognised. The assistance of the churches is required to effect this, and it cannot be doubted that if it is generally made known, as by this it is, there will be found many among the people of God who will come forward and help us in our necessity.

### Correspondence.

#### CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Please allow me to draw your attention to the subject of Christmas dinners for the poor surrounding our various churches. A similar appeal I have made in this month's *Evangelical*, and the notice will, I trust, be read and acted upon. A pulpit notice would ensure contributions in every congregation, and a committee—or the pastor and deacons, as at the Rev. J. Fleming's (Kentish-town) and other churches—appointed to receive the contributions and distribute tickets to the destitute and hard-striving poor. Eighty dinners were thus provided by one church last year. How much the thought of having given to others will add to our own enjoyment on Christmas-day next! Your kind appeal in behalf of this object will be greatly beneficial.

Yours respectfully,

WARREN HALL.

120, Camden-road-villas, Dec. 3, 1860.

#### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your impression of the 14th November, referring to the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Nottingham, at which the Rev. S. Minton said,—"The Alliance has all but wholly originated the movement for united preaching in London," it is stated,—"We had thought that this movement arose out of a circular, influentially signed, convening a meeting at the London Tavern in November last year, and that all who were asked to join in it were addressed as friends of the operations of the London City Mission amongst the poor, and not as members of the Evangelical Alliance. We are at a loss, therefore, to know on what information Mr. Minton based his very positive statement."

Allow me to say that the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance commenced and carried on a series of Sunday-evening services in Exeter Hall, extending from 9th December, 1855, to 24th February, 1856, which were conducted by Dissenting ministers of various denominations, and on one Sunday evening a clergyman of the Church of England read a sermon which had been preached before the Queen, by the Rev. John Caird, of Errol.

This, therefore, may have been the ground on which "Mr. Minton based his very positive statement."

Trusting to your sense of justice for the insertion of this letter,

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, Dec. 1, 1860.

A. J. A.

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Favoured by your publisher this morning with a copy of the *Protestant Dissenters' Almanack*, for which we thank him as much for the recognition as for the almanack which we prize, it may seem strange to express our thanks by carping at any item in such an admirable sixpence-worth; but Scotchmen are so jealous for the honour of their own kith and kin, that, at the cost of appearing rude or even bigoted, with all respect we ask an explanation of this heading (page 41), "United Presbyterian Church (Scotch)." We are neither ashamed of our kilts nor our title, but the term might have been applied with as much truth to "The Presbyterian Church in England" upon the same page; and the ground of our complaint is that it undesignedly hides from the English reader the cardinal principle and purpose of this Church of the living God—a Church freer than the Free Church of Scotland, at present in the toils of the Court of Session, and in God's good Providence carried there to clear her own eyes of her fallacies on State support and control.

Though outside the deliberations of our superiors, we venture to say the United Presbyterian Church is in London for other reasons than the Scotch element in her membership; she has already English Presbyteries, and her faith is that what she has found so good for Scotland will prove better for England in the startling crisis into which the whole Church—Episcopal and Congregational—is now moving. Allow me to say to your English readers that we Presbyterians in our Church Polity avoid the falsehood of extreme, and that we come amongst you owning obedience and obedience to a constituted authority elected by our people, man and woman, to rule and to teach, and at any cost, or at all cost, maintain our freedom from the interference of the State in things spiritual; which we only can do, and are willing to do, by supporting our own faith and declining all favours at its hands.

The distinctive peculiarity of our Church creed from our Congregational brethren is, that teachers and taught, pastors, elders, and people, have the power of appeal.

The aggrieved can carry their case beyond the prejudice or partiality of their own congregations to the Presbytery or Synod if need be, and in that way to a final tribunal and issue here. We write under the conviction that what some are pleased to call our Scotch Presbyterianism is misunderstood by the English mind, and that the congregational good sense of England multiplies its own creed in the use of this great prerogative, your manhood—the power of appeal—in the daily incidents of life. What would this world be without a Judgment day? I mistake the catholicity of the dear

Nonconformist if it decline the favour of this insertion from one of its attached readers.

Morrison-street, Edinburgh,  
30th Nov., 1860.

JOHN HUME.

#### THE BAPTISTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In a recent number of the *American Baptist Free Mission Newspaper* there is the following remarkable language:—"The old Roman god Janus had two faces: Christianity in our Free States has much the same appearance. It is hard to tell whether it is going backwards or forwards. We do not know that Baptists are more inconsistent than other denominations, but it is evident that we are an *enigma* both to our neighbours in the South and to our English brethren over the water." A very frank confession, and an "*enigma*" all must assuredly confess them to be in the presence of the following proofs of their abounding laxity, astounding duplicity, and unparalleled hypocrisy. On the list of life directors, members, and committees of the Bible Union, published in the *Bible Union Quarterly* for November, 1859, and February, 1860, there are the following names, viz., Rev. N. Brown, D.D., chief editor of the *Baptist Free Mission Newspaper*, and corresponding secretary of the Baptist Free Mission Society; Rev. John Duer, sub-editor of the same, and one of the trustees of the society; Rev. J. L. Batchelder, formerly sub-editor of the same; Rev. W. S. Hall, one of its trustees; Rev. Hiram Hutchins, a vice-president; the Rev. Messrs. J. Q. Adams, M. C. Kempsey, and F. Remington, &c., all active Free Missionists, residing in New York or its immediate vicinity. Are these a solitary, fragmentary, erratic member spreading their meteoric flash on our vision? And to show their fraternisation with pastors and professors of slaveholding churches and colleges, in the same numbers of the *Baptist Union Quarterly* you will find the following black list of names of persons acting with them as vice-presidents, life-directors, and members of the Board of Management, or on committees of the Bible Union:—Rev. J. E. Rue, South Carolina; Rev. Q. H. Trotman, North Carolina; Professor C. L. Loos, Virginia; Professor Alexander Campbell, Virginia; Rev. R. Ryland, D.D., Virginia; Rev. T. Stringfellow, Virginia; Rev. T. G. Jones, Virginia; Rev. William F. Broadus, D.D., Virginia; Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL.D., Kentucky; James Edmunds, Esq., Kentucky; Elder R. Marshall, Arkansas; Elder T. Fanning, Tennessee; Professor William C. Duncan, D.D., Louisiana; S. B. Brokaw, Esq., Missouri; L. P. Bayne, Esq., Maryland. There is not a blacker slaveholding list in connexion with any institution of a religious character in America, and yet here are the Free Missionists in large numbers and in full fellowship with them, and at the annual convention held in Broome-street, New York, in October of 1859, sat on the same platform with them, sung psalms with them, prayed with them, pleaded the cause of Bible revision with them, and sat on committees with them! Would they have done so with sheepstealers? If not, why should they do this wicked thing with men-stealers?

In a recent number of the *Baptist Freeman*, that devoted friend of the slave, J. A. Horner, Esq., says "that no man can be a real opponent of slavery who fellowships the slaveholder," and, I would add, their abettors. If so, what a set of boggy slams and forgeries the above Free Missionists must be! And how mean and frivolous is the pretext which the Free Mission Society puts forth in their seventeenth annual report, printed June 26, 1860, viz., that their society and their paper are opposed to fellowship and intercommunion with slaveholders and their abettors, like the Baptists in and around London. The statement is as wicked as it is false, and *vice versa*. In a review of Dr. Cheever's book on slavery the above editors say "that within the present year three Baptist Doctors of Divinity have appeared before the public (in connexion with the Bible Union) for the purpose of showing that the servants of the Old and New Testament were slaves, and that slavery was an institution recognised and sanctioned in both the Jewish and Christian churches." And yet, when these same doctors and their beloved brethren who hold the same views openly defended the institution of slavery at the annual convention referred to in New York, these Janus-faced editors and Free Missionists had not the courage to rebut them!

Lest the editors of the *American Free Mission Baptist* and the Free Missionists should say, We cannot help persons putting our names on the list of Directors and Boards of management in the Bible Union, they can most assuredly help their names being retained in such a connexion.

And to meet the plea that they were there as reporters, we ask if reporters sit on committees, like Rev. N. Brown, J. Duer, W. S. Hall, J. Q. Adams, M. C. Kempsey, and F. Remington; for which see the *Bible Union Quarterly* above mentioned.

In the report of the Bible Union for 1859, a tender and earnest appeal is made by the American Baptist Free Mission Society for a donation of Bibles whipt out of the muscles of the slave and wrung from their life-blood; and the Revs. N. Brown and W. S. Hall, Free Missionists, sat on the special committee to take into account the application of the Free Mission Board on behalf of the Free Missionaries, Messrs. Rose and Brayton. See *Bible Union Quarterly* for November, 1859.

In the report of the American and Foreign Bible Society, another society which has an utter disregard of right and wrong, and also fellowships the bloody and deceitful man with the just and upright man, we see appeals of a similar character from *coloured churches*, the missionaries of the General Baptists in England, the Free-will Baptists of the United States, European Missions in Germany, and also from the Baptist Free Mission Board for Goble, in Japan, and their missionaries in Hayti. See twenty-third report of American Free Bible Society, 1860. Perhaps the Rev. Mr. Graham, of New York, now in London, and who is one of the managers of the old corrupt board of the American and Foreign Bible Society, can show us how he can harmonise his position on that board with his anti-slavery advocacy in England; and also the consistency of the American Free-will Baptists in their appeals to it for aid. Perhaps the missionaries preaching out of those blood-stained Bibles will feel as uncomfortable as some of the holy and excellent English divines would have done if they had worn those distinguished pro-slavery caudal append-

ages sent to them from the Pro-slavery Colleges of America. Perhaps the agent of the Free Mission Society in England will say whether the board which he represents is to be held responsible for its official actions in these humiliating appeals to these corrupt, pro-slavery boards.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society professes to have separated from the Baptist Missionary Union because of its pro-slavery spirit and practices, and yet in the far West, to my own knowledge, it has persistently received the Missionary Union agents, in their Free Mission Conventions, invited them to preach, and allowed them to take up collections; thus extending to them the right hand of fellowship and giving the Free Missionists an opportunity to support what they condemned.

In a convention held by the Free Missionists in Chicago, in 1854, I called attention to this anomaly, but was met with a perfect shout of disapprobation. And when I proposed a test similar to the one adopted by the Baptist Board in London, they called it by the mild names of "*fog and gammon*," and Elder Joslyn, who figured as a star of the first magnitude in that convention, "expressed his regret that he could not rise to an altitude to meet the test proposed with the contempt which he said it deserved."

In another convention, held by the Free Missionists during the same year, at Bloomington, Illinois, I made the inquiry, what relationship do the societies and objects represented in that convention sustain to slavery? I was modestly reminded "that if I did not like to take the American societies as I found them, I had better go to Canada."

Such was Free Missionism in 1854 in America. And from the facts given above, is it any better now? From the foundation of the American Baptist Free Mission Society, to the present, it has conceded a Christian status to pro-slavery churches and professors. In evidence of which see the entire issue of the *American Baptists*, and you will find a column of proof miles in length in the record given in the above paper of the appointment of professors in pro-slavery colleges and ministers in pro-slavery churches, their revivals in colleges and churches so called—notice of Missionary Union meetings, and of all the old, rotten, corrupt boards, and even obituary notices of pro-slavery professors, giving them a bright record of usefulness, when from the beginning to the close of their religious career, they have used the Bible to buttress up a system that gathers in its embrace a depth of villany, and a climax of depravity, the vilest the sun ever looked down upon. And this has been done with their silent unqualified approval. And in these inconsistencies the Free Missionists frankly confess that they are not alone. This may be flattering unctious to them and their fellow-delinquents in the editorial chairs, amongst the innumerable staff of professors in colleges and in the ranks of the American church, but it is no badge of honour or crown of joy. In the presence of such unhallowed relationships, and whilst hurled headlong into such a deep gulf of debasement, the Baptist Free Mission Society and its agent with his challenge and the anti-slavery editorial abettors with their rhetorical flourishes surrounded by the literary excellence of their articles, the comprehensiveness of their views and their faithfulness to the slave may be safely left to their own reflections; and also the Rev. E. Matthews with his insinuation that sympathy with the slave is inseparable from that willingness to do justice to those whose lives are devoted to the work of emancipation, as if there had been an unwillingness to act justly in the matter. Nothing can be lost by tossing up our thoughts to the sunlight of public opinion. It is the smothering process recommended by the editors of the *Patriot*, adopted towards the *Independent* in its last number, which does the mischief.

Besides, if its position towards the slave and the American church has been "consistent and persistent," which is claimed for it, the more light there is on the subject the better; but there is the rub. There is one remark more before we dismiss the Baptist Free Mission Society from our thoughts as a thing unworthy of our affections. It is this. In their last report I see mission stations for Canada, Hayti, Japan, and India, but not a single station for the poor slave. In this respect it has come far behind the American Missionary Society, of which Lewis Paper, Esq., is the treasurer, whose noble missions in Kentucky have placed them far in advance of all other missionary enterprises in America and whose missionaries resemble in spirit and action those who lived in the primitive ages of the church. I must confess that I am no admirer of our American Missionary Societies going to the ends of the earth to seek up the heathen when there are five millions of slaves in a state of heathenism at our very door.

Yours, for truth and liberty,

JOSHUA R. BALME, Baptist Minister,  
Crossley's Temperance Hotel, 9, Green-street, Tibb-  
street, Manchester, Nov. 8, 1860.

RELIGIOUS WASH-HOUSES.—A journal of Augsburg contains the following singular announcement:—"We think right to call attention to the public wash-houses of the hospital of this town, which is perfectly organised in every respect. Not only have all the latest improvements been introduced into it, but regard is had to the difference in the religious creeds of the customers. Thus the linen of Roman Catholics and that of Protestants are washed in separate tubs. The washed linen is afterwards placed in a wheel which, it is true, is consecrated to both forms of worship, and there, by a centrifugal apparatus belonging equally to both religions, it is freed from the water which it contains. But the Roman Catholic linen is afterwards carried into the Catholic drying-place, and the Protestant into that appointed for itself; and then it is distributed to its owners."

A FRENCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF LONDON.—M. Jules de Premary says folk never see the sun in London. "A veil of black crape arises every morning from the Thames, spreading over the town, and at times allows itself to be pierced with a red bullet. It rains ink also, and he fills his inkstand from the spout at his window; it is economical."



## M.P.'S ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS addressed his constituents at Deptford on Wednesday. He is confident of an increased trade with France, as a consequence of the commercial treaty. He thinks a Reform Bill depends more upon opinion without than within the walls of Parliament. He thinks Reformers must make up their minds to get by piece-meal what they want. Passing over some local topics, Mr. Salomons next alluded to taxation, direct and indirect, of both of which we had such an abundance as to satisfy the advocates of each system: he hopes taxation has reached its culminating point. The Alderman promised to give votes as before, in favour of non-intervention, economy, and the ballot, and got a vote of confidence in his conduct.

On Thursday the Right Hon. F. PEEL addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Bury, Lancashire, and obtained a vote of confidence. He strongly praised the French Treaty, and the abolition of protective duties at home, the revenue only being levied on about twenty articles. He held that the House of Commons could not too jealously maintain its exclusive rights over the taxation of the country. The country, through their representatives, now taxed themselves; and with regard to the repeal of taxation he thought the House of Lords ought to be satisfied with a passive acquiescence. Progressive legislation was in favour at the present day, and he held it was wiser to remove abuses gradually than to remain until a demand would be made to wipe them all off in a day. Some alarm was felt at the numbers which the late Reform Bill would have admitted to the franchise; but the more hands there were holding up the State the stronger it would be. He did not think the working-classes wanted more than a fair share of political power, or more than would enable them to act in harmony with the other classes for the common weal. (Applause.)

At a meeting at Rugby, Mr. NEWDEGATE has been engaged in attacking Mr. Bright and the French treaty, and dealing out doctrine pretty much like "protection." Coventry, he said, did not help the farmers to resist the repeal of the Corn-laws; but Coventry is now suffering from the effects of free trade, and it is the duty of the farmers not to desert them. Mr. Newdegate elaborately defended himself against the charge of wasting the time of Commons by much speaking, and described minutely why he spoke so often. At the close of his speech, he said—

There are many subjects which I should like to touch upon, such as the movement which is going forward on the Continent. England has been isolated too long in her protest against the temporal tyranny of Rome. Now, two-thirds of Italy have been freed by the exertions of that genuine hero Garibaldi. We have seen his friend Gavazzi bringing the Bible in his track; it is announced that Canon Wordsworth is about to take to their aid his great knowledge of abstruse matters of doctrine and ecclesiastical history. In France, we see the ancient spirit of independence in her Church is gathering among the secular clergy; we see her great ruler following in the footsteps of Charlemagne, in adopting steps to restrain and repel from France the temporal and spiritual tyranny of Rome.

## THE TRAVELLING EMPRESSES.

Advices from Vigo state that the Osborne had arrived there on the 27th ult. to take in coal, after a very rough passage. In the Bay of Biscay, on the 25th, the Victoria and Albert and the Osborne encountered a terrific gale with a very heavy sea. Both ships were obliged to heave to, but as the weather moderated the Victoria and Albert, with the Empress on board, kept her course for Madeira, while the Osborne, with the Imperial suite, was obliged to put into Vigo. The Osborne had received a good deal of damage, but would be ready to start for Madeira on the 28th.

The Empress of the French has returned from Scotland. She arrived at Manchester on Thursday. At Bolton the Volunteer Rifles and their band turned out, and formed a guard of honour. At Manchester she visited in succession Peel-park, the Free Library, and two or three of the many great factories and warehouses. In the course of Friday the Mayor presented the appropriate address which the Corporation had adopted, and her Majesty then took occasion to express the gratification which her visit to Manchester had afforded her. Notwithstanding, the reporter says:—"The rudeness of the people of the manufacturing metropolis entirely broke through the privacy which it had been the Empress's avowed wish to preserve; but it was a good-natured rudeness, chiefly venting itself in the one cry of 'Hooray!' and her Majesty, both on Friday and Saturday, appeared to take the intrusion very kindly." The Empress left for Leamington on Saturday. Before leaving, a crowd of several thousand people assembled in front of the hotel, and followed her carriage to the station, sometimes pressing rather inconveniently upon the Imperial party, but the Empress smiled good-humouredly, and everybody seemed to think they had done the "right thing," and cheered her Majesty the more. A party of the Volunteers went to the station with a band of music, and joined in the demonstration. At Leamington her Majesty was welcomed "with quiet demonstrations of respect." On arrival at the Regent Hotel she was attired in deep mourning, and as she passed through the hall bowed to a number of ladies and gentlemen who had been permitted to line both the hall and staircase. When her Majesty alighted from the carriage she withdrew the thick crape veil which she had worn at the station, an act

of condescension which was fully appreciated by the ladies. On Sunday morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Marquis La Grange and two ladies in waiting, attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic chapel. In the evening the Empress left Leamington, and arrived at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, the same night.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**SOUTHWARK.**—The contest for the representation of this constituency has become very animated. Every night Mr. Layard and Mr. Scovell address their respective friends in various parts of the borough, and personalities between them run very high. Mr. Fawcett, the other candidate, has not yet left the field, though it is doubtful whether he will go to the poll. His blindness, pluck, and ability have greatly increased the number of his friends. It is probable the nomination will take place on Monday next.

**WICK BURGHS.**—On Saturday the vacancy in the representation of the Wick Burghs, caused by the resignation of Mr. Laing, was supplied by the election of Viscount Bury without opposition.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—The speaker's writ for the election of a member of Parliament for this borough was issued on Saturday, and the nomination is fixed for Thursday next. Up to the end of last week three candidates were in the field, viz., P. Carstairs, P. A. Taylor, and L. S. Beaumont. Mr. Taylor has retired from the contest, and by his retirement the position and prospects of Mr. Carstairs are considerably improved. During the past week Mr. C. has been attending ward meetings and has been received very well. Mr. Beaumont's party has been canvassing very hard, with half the attorneys of the town at their head. Both parties speak confidently. If Mr. B. be elected it will neither be on account of his political sentiments, his abilities, or any popular qualification, but solely on account of the local influence of his name.

## COST OF GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

(From the *Financial Reformer*.)

What the *Morning Star* does for the paper-duty and the financial aggression of the Lords, ought to be done by every clear-sighted Liberal newspaper for a comparison between English and American taxation.

Such figures as those contained in Mr. Duncan M'Laren's Glasgow pamphlet on Indirect Taxation ought to be printed in huge letters in every patriotic journal, and chalked on every wall and pavement throughout the kingdom. They are beyond the reach of controversy and refutation—having been collected from the most reliable sources, with the greatest care; and the lesson they teach us is one that ought to be burnt into our hearts.

UNITED KINGDOM POPULATION, 30,000,000.  
(1860-61.)

|                                                            |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| General Government Expenditure                             | £76,000,000 |
| Local Expenditure for County, Town, and Parochial purposes | 18,000,000  |
|                                                            | £94,000,000 |

UNITED STATES POPULATION, 31,000,000.  
(1860-61.)

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| General Government Expenditure | £13,000,000 |
| Local Expenditure, &c., &c.    | 9,884,000   |
|                                | £22,884,000 |

Our whole population of thirty millions—with the exception of a few place-holders, pensioners, and State jobbers—are interested in inquiring what there is in English Government, English progress, or English prospects, to justify this astounding difference of expenditure. Seventy-six millions against thirteen—eighteen millions against barely ten—a grand total of ninety-four millions against twenty-three millions, ought to give a wonderfully superior administrative article to the English tax-payer. That it does nothing of the kind is shown in the rapid growth of capital and population in the United States, which has no parallel—not even in fabulous China. Every working man should brood over these figures, and their wide disproportion, for they concern him more closely than he possibly imagines.

A day will come—perhaps before long—when, stung by hunger on one side, and by profligate tax-makers on the other, he will regret his long sleep of political apathy. There will be others, too, now self-glorifying and triumphant, who will have far more cause to regret it also.

## THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

The following information from the Zambezi reached Cape Town on the eve of the departure of the mail which reached Plymouth on Thursday. It will be observed that Dr. Livingstone is pursuing his discoveries with his wonted success:—

Mazars, Zambezi, 25th March, 1860.

Sir,—Will you favour me by forwarding the enclosed letter for Sir George Grey to his present address? No one regrets his departure more than I do, and the loss of a mail bag on the bar off Kongone harbour, which has, I hear, been picked up somewhere along the coast and conveyed to Tete, has entailed on us ignorance as to his movements and English address.

Our own movements have been hampered by that loss. We came down again to the sea in hopes of meeting a cruiser, but none appearing, we return hither and find a passage down to Quillimaine for Mr. Rae, our

engineer, who is sent home on duty connected with the expedition.

We now proceed without any stoppage up to the Makololo country, and will, on the way, examine every inch of the river up to the Victoria Falls. We shall be able to say definitely whether a good steamer may stem the rapids of Kebra-Basa. Our opinion, founded on what we already know, is that in all ordinary floods the passage would be easy for a powerful boat. The present flood is the highest we have witnessed, and our poor frail steamer, made of a material which quickly undergoes chemical decomposition, and ought never to have been employed in an experiment of this nature, shows a decided leaning towards settling and being borne away to the Indian Ocean. If we get her up to Tete she will never go more.

We spent twenty-three days down in the Mangwoi swamps (which are believed to be the hotbeds of fever) in the most unhealthy period of the year. We had touches of the complaint, but the mode of treatment we adopt renders the fever not more formidable than a common cold. This is one of the benefits our expedition has to show, and to Dr. Kirk and myself not a small one.

I am, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

On the return of Dr. Livingstone and his party they expected to find a new steamer ready for them, with which they would try to reach the great lake Nijassie by the Rowara river, said to flow out of it, and to be navigable one hundred leagues in length.

In a letter of a later date than the above, "Senna, April 7," to the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Livingstone speaks of the Highland Lake region as a suitable sphere for the Church Mission:—

By the Shire you get easily past the unfriendly border tribes, and then the ridge which rises on the east to a height of 8,000 feet affords variations of climate within a few miles of each other. The region bathed by the lakes is pre-eminently a cotton-producing one, and, as far as we can learn from Burton and Speke, the people possess the same comparative mildness of disposition as I observed generally prevailing away from the seacoast. There are difficulties, no doubt,—an unreduced language, and people quite ignorant of the motives of missionaries, with all the evils of its being the slave-market. But your University men are believed to possess genuine English pluck, and will, no doubt, rejoice to preach Christ's Gospel beyond other men's line of things.

The Doctor says that the French have a strong desire to occupy the ground before them, with the sympathy of the Portuguese who hate the English because the latter wish to see the slave trade suppressed:—

At present Portuguese slave rule is mild, because the slave can so easily flee to independent tribes. If the French slave system were established here, slave-hunting would go on till the country was depopulated. Even for the incipient plantation of Cruz there is slave-hunting among the very people we lately visited at Sheiba and Negassa. The mission will require a steamer drawing about eight feet to serve as a home till preparations are made. Having lost my despatches, I do not know whether Government will give me another; it would be at the service of the mission. I send home Mr. Rae, our engineer, to superintend a second for the lakes. This we shall build whether we get one from the Government or not. It is to be made capable of being unscrewed and carried past the cataracts. It will give security to settlers, without firing a shot, and will promote the extinction of the slave trade by lawful commerce more than several ships on the ocean. My brother, Mr. Charles Livingstone, will take charge of trade for a time.

## SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.

The third of this weekly series of popular lectures, otherwise announced as "Evening Recreations for the Working Classes," was given at Surrey Chapel, on Monday evening. Notwithstanding that the rain fell with unabating pertinacity, the chapel was filled to overflowing, the audience consisting chiefly of young persons of both sexes, with a considerable sprinkling of less juvenile members of the class for whose especial advantage the lectures have been instituted. The Rev. Newman Hall, in opening the more intellectual portion of the evening's proceedings, reminded the audience they were not engaged in a religious service—it was a secular occasion. They were met together, he said, to be "entertained" for an hour or two; and although some people, and some newspaper critics, had objected to their using the chapel in that way, he considered they were rightly using it—that, instead of its being shut up in the dark, wet, and cold of such evenings as that was, it was better that it should be open and lighted, inviting the working classes to come in; and that, in providing those classes with an evening's instruction and entertainment, they were doing the right sort of service. The rev. gentleman then read Tennyson's "Dorah" and the "May Queen," with the happiest effect, the audience now listening with absorbing interest, and now breaking out into the most rapturous applause. After another piece of music by the choir, Mr. Murphy gave a lecture on "Births, Marriages, and Deaths." At the close it was announced that the two succeeding lectures would be given by the Rev. Mr. Landels and the Rev. Mr. Brock; the first on the "Covenanters," the second on "Every Man my Brother;" and being election time, on the second Monday evening the Rev. Newman Hall would also give a short lecture on "Electioneering." The entertainment concluded with the "Hallelujah Chorus."

**HARVEST IN NOVEMBER.**—The *Newcastle Journal* of last Saturday says, that there was still a good deal of grain unreaped in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. A coursing match was held in the Yorkshire Wolds last week, and some of the courses were run over a field of oats in stook covered deep with snow.



## Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle during the past week have been Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Alençon, Lord Stanley, Earl Spencer, Lord Wodehouse, Sir George Grey, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady John Russell, Captain Tarleton, Lord Clyde, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. William Cowper, Earl Granville, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Ladies Constance and Emily Villiers, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mrs. Gladstone. The Prince of Wales arrived on Saturday and returned to Oxford on Monday.

On Monday the Queen, with Princess Alice, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. In the afternoon, Count Persigny had an audience to present his letters of recall, and Count de Flahault to deliver his credentials as ambassador from the Emperor of the French. Their Excellencies were respectively introduced by Lord John Russell. The Hon. Henry Elliot had an audience of the Queen on his return from Naples. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty.

Her Majesty's contemplated visit to Osborne, which was fixed for to-morrow (Thursday), is postponed in consequence of the prevalence of fever in the Isle of Wight.

General Count Flahault, the new French Ambassador, has already arrived in London, and paid his introductory visits to the diplomatic corps.

We (*Leeds Mercury*) understand there is some intention on the part of the merchants of Bradford to invite the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cobden, M.P., to a public banquet in that town.

We (*Athenæum*) are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Woodward, her Majesty's new librarian, is preparing plans for the publication of the whole body of the Stuart papers in the Queen's possession. These papers compose, as scholars are well aware, a mass of material for history of very great interest. Mr. Woodward will very soon be ready to submit his proposal to her Majesty.

It is now arranged that the freedom of the City, accompanied with a splendid sword, shall be presented to Lord Clyde at Guildhall on Thursday, Dec. 20th, and on the same occasion the like testimonial will be presented to Sir J. Outram.

## Obituary.

**DEATH OF BARON BUNSEN.**—We regret to announce the death of this distinguished man, which took place at Bonn on Wednesday morning. Baron Bunsen was born in 1790, at Corbach, in Germany. He was educated at the University of Göttingen, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of the classics, under the direction of the celebrated Heyne, and made such rapid progress as to give promise of a high degree of eminence. On leaving the university he travelled over Europe. At Rome he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Niebuhr, at that time the Prussian Ambassador to the Pope; and the advantage he derived from a familiar intercourse with the great historian induced him to reside at Rome, as his private secretary. He afterwards obtained the appointment of Secretary of Legation; and on Niebuhr's retirement he was appointed his successor, and resided in Rome as Chargé d'Affaires, and afterwards as Minister, until some ecclesiastical differences which arose between the King and the Pope led to his recall. In 1839 he was appointed Ambassador to the Swiss Confederacy; and in 1841 he was removed to London as the representative of his sovereign at the English Court. He resigned the London embassy early in 1854, when the Prussian Court began to show the world that its policy in the European crisis would be determined by its Russian sympathies. The deceased probably owes his reputation in this country rather to his literary than to his diplomatic labours, and more especially to his learned and admirable work on Egypt. His chief works are—"Egypt's Place in Universal History" (1848), "The Church of the Future" (1848), "Memoir on the Schleswig Holstein Question," and "Hippolytus and his Age," four vols. (1851). Since Baron Bunsen left this country he has resided on the Rhine, occupying himself with learned studies, chiefly to the great work of revising, from all available sources, the text of Holy Scripture.

**THE REV. DR. JAMES ROBERTSON,** Professor of Church History in Edinburgh University, and long a leader in the Scotch Kirk General Assembly, died a few days ago in Edinburgh. He was a great debater in that body. In the latter years of the non-intrusion controversy, the burden of defending in the Assembly, and in the Synod of Aberdeen (where the war was hottest), the policy of the Moderate or Constitutional party, devolved upon him; and he performed the task with great skill, energy, and effect. In the course of one of the debates in the Assembly, his most distinguished opponent, Dr. Chalmers, remarked that he had never witnessed a finer display of "intellectual gladiatorship" than a combat that had taken place between Dr. Robertson and Dr. Cunningham.

It appears that Ann Padfield, the unfortunate young woman who was convicted of child murder a few days ago, solemnly denies that she committed the crime, but has made a statement criminatory of other persons. This statement has been forwarded to the Home Secretary.

## THE TREATY WITH FRANCE AND THE NEW TARIFF.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Saturday, gives the convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce of Jan. 23, 1860, with a tariff annexed thereto, and which was signed at Paris on Nov. 23, the ratifications being exchanged at Paris on Nov. 30.

The second complementary convention, added to the commercial treaty between France and England, was published in Saturday's *Moniteur*, having been signed on the 16th Nov., and an Imperial decree puts it into force. It refers to the reduction of all the French customs' duties on textile industry, in whatever material, and brings these hitherto utterly prohibitive duties down to very reasonable limits; indeed, the new duties, the specific as well as the *ad valorem* duties, which have been adopted in the case of prints and other similar cases, range in general between 10 and 20 per cent. The following will indicate the value of these concessions:—Tissues of pure wool are to pay 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and carpets 32 per cent.; but then tissues of wool were previously prohibited, and carpets were stricken with a duty so enormous as almost to amount to a prohibition. Cotton yarns now pay a duty varying according to quality from fifteen centimes to three francs per kilogramme. Bleached and dyed yarns are taxed at a somewhat higher rate, but then before the Treaty cotton yarns, with some slight exceptions, were prohibited, as were yarns bleached and dyed. Cotton tissues, velvets, fustians, quiltings, damasks, counterpanes, nets, gauzes, and muslins, hitherto prohibited, are now admitted at moderate duties; and linens, though more highly taxed, are still sufficiently reduced to admit of importation. Silk tissues, lace, and hosiery are admitted free of duty, together with tiles, bricks, and draining tiles. Glassware and table glass, hitherto prohibited, pay a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and fine earthenware and stoneware, hitherto prohibited, pay 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. A large number of dyes and chymicals hitherto heavily taxed are admitted duty free.

## THE AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

On Saturday a mine explosion, tremendous in its consequences, happened at the Black Vein Pit, Risca, about six miles from this town, and the property of the Risca Coal Company. The colliery has been in work some years, in the production of steam coal; and as gas was more or less generated the usual preventive measures were adopted. The pit was examined according to custom this morning, after which, between five and six o'clock, above two hundred men descended. About nine o'clock a terrific explosion occurred, which was heard far above the service; and upon inspection it was found that at some distance from the bottom of the pit the gas had fired. Considerable damage was done to the workings. As soon as the ventilation would allow search was instituted. Dead bodies were discovered in several directions, and the search was continued on Sunday and Monday. Corpses have been found and brought to the surface, numbering about 100. One portion of the workings is now discovered to have fallen in, cutting off all communication with 60 or 70 persons who are beyond it. To reach them will, it is feared, occupy a considerable time. All hopes of any being found alive are now given up; for, should the chokedamp have spared any of those still beyond the piles of debris, exhaustion and starvation will have completed the work. When the explosion occurred above 200 men and boys were in the pit, of whom only some 30 escaped. On Saturday week one of the workmen was summoned before the county magistrates of this town for taking the key of a safety lamp into the pit; and it was deposed by the overman that two other men were detected with nails in their possession, intended, doubtless, to be used for opening the safety lamps to obtain lights for smoking. These things show the recklessness of the men, and point, perhaps, to the origin of the explosion. An inquest was opened yesterday, but after viewing the bodies and issuing orders for their interment, the coroner formally adjourned the proceedings.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, December 5, 1860.  
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Disturbances are imminent on account of the collection of the Income-tax.

All business is stopped.

MADRID, Dec. 3.

In to-day's sitting of the Cortes Senor Revere proposed that any acts of the authorities which might obstruct the lawful action of the political parties, should be considered as a violation of the representative system. The Cortes rejected this proposition, and the Minister of the Interior then declared that democracy had no legal existence in Spain.

TRIESTE, Dec. 3.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has assumed the command of a squadron of evolution.

CATTARO, Dec. 4.

The Prince of Montenegro having assembled his guards, addressed them as follows:—"I shall soon give you an opportunity of proving your valour, upon which

depends the future prosperity of Montenegro." It is rumoured that the Prince will cede Godinje, in the district of Cernizka, to the French, for the purpose of being colonised.

It is at length definitively settled that the Hungarian notables shall meet at Grau on the 15th inst.

## REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday Night.

A *soirée* in connexion with the Birmingham Freehold Land Society was held this evening in the Town Hall, Birmingham, when about 1,000 sat down to tea, and the hall was subsequently well filled by a highly respectable audience, who took great interest in the proceedings, and many of whom had doubtless been attracted by the announcement that Messrs. Bright and Scholefield, the borough members, would take part in the proceedings. These gentlemen were present—Mr. Scholefield being in the chair. Mr. Bright entered the hall while the members of the society were deeply intent on the progress of a ballot for land; but his entrance was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic and long-continued cheering.

The topics touched upon by the several speakers were numerous and important, as an abstract of the resolutions will show. The first resolution averred that the greater the number of persons interested in real property the greater will be the guarantee for the stability of good and useful institutions, and that freehold land and building societies, by giving to the industrious classes that stake in the country which has generally been regarded as the lot of the few, would induce among the masses habits of providence and self-reliance. The second resolution recorded the opinion of the meeting that any proposed Reform Bill which did not restore to Scotland her ancient forty-shilling freehold franchise would be seriously defective, and called for aid to our Scottish brethren in obtaining this right. The third resolution condemned the laws of primogeniture and entail, and other enactments interfering with the natural and free division of land, as injurious to industry and to the well-being and independence of the people.

The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Begg, Mr. White, M.P. for Brighton, Mr. Bontems, and Mr. Bright, M.P., who supported the third resolution in a lengthy, able, and eloquent speech.

Mr. Bright was greeted on rising by the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes, and during the course of his speech, which lasted one hour, he was frequently applauded. He dealt ably with the arguments urged in support of the laws of primogeniture, and eloquently demanded that now we had free-trade in corn, cloth, iron, and, in fact, all the products of industry, we should have free-trade in land. He accounted for the anomaly that the Liberal and Dissenting farmers of Wales, the Presbyterian farmers of Ireland, and the Free Church farmers of Scotland, were unrepresented in Parliament by the fact that they were not the owners of the soil they tilled.

The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to Messrs. Scholefield and Bright.

**THE EMPRESS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.**—The Empress of the French was the guest of the Queen, at Windsor Castle, for a short time yesterday. She arrived about one o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, and Viscount Palmerston, were present. The Empress, who was attended by Madame de Montebello, Madame de Saulcy, the Marquis de la Grange, and Colonel Favé, remained to luncheon with her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived from Frogmore about half-past two o'clock. At a little after three the Empress took leave of the Queen and Royal Family, and returned to London. The Prince Consort accompanied the Empress to the Windsor station on her return.

**THE FRENCH TREATY AND THE RAG QUESTION.**—We learn that the French Government have abstained from dealing with the import duties upon paper by the recent supplemental convention, in order to give themselves an opportunity of negotiating with other Continental countries in favour of a more liberal policy in regard to the exportation of rags.—*Morning Star*.

His Excellency the Count de Persigny left London yesterday for Paris, to enter on his official duties there as Minister of the Interior.

**SOUTHWARK ELECTION.**—Mr. Layard, Mr. Scovell, and Mr. Fawcett, addressed meetings of the electors of Southwark yesterday in various parts of the borough. All three candidates were well received by their supporters, and each expressed a determination to go to the poll. The nomination is fixed for Monday next, and the polling will take place on the following day.

**THE TASMANIAN ASHORE.**—The Royal Mail Company's steamship *Tasmanian*, Captain T. W. Sawyer, which left Southampton on Monday, with the West India, Pacific, and Mexican mails, went ashore at Totlands Bay, just beyond Yarmouth, between Hurst Castle and the Needles. Two tugs were sent from Southampton, and soon got her off. She is now in dock at that port. It appears the ship has received no injury whatever, and the only cause of delay now is the inability of the divers to cut away the hawser, which has wound itself round the shaft rudder and screw so tightly as to prevent the movement of either. As time will be required to make her sea-worthy, her cargo, mails, and passengers are being transhipped to the *Oneida*, and she will be despatched at the latter part of this day.

We are informed that Sir Baldwin Walker has resigned the office he has so long held as Surveyor of the Navy, and will probably accept the command of a foreign station.—*Times*.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that Mr. Alcock, our plenipotentiary at Japan, and Mr. Allison, who occupies a similar position in Persia, have been made Companions of the Bath.

## MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at Monday's currency. The general quality of the samples was inferior. Upwards of 30,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come fresh to hand, sales were very difficult, and they would not be effected except at reduced quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry. Fine barley was held at full prices; but, other descriptions were rather easier, with a dull market. There was very little doing in malt, at late quotations.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent in the following terms, for payment in advance:—

|                       | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| Per Quarter . . . . . | 0 | 6  | 6  |
| „ Half-year . . . . . | 0 | 13 | 0  |
| „ Year . . . . .      | 1 | 6  | 0  |

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to MR. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVEN-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

The cordial reception given to the Empress of the French in Scotland, and the manufacturing districts, has called forth the special acknowledgments of the official organ of the French Government, which speaks of such demonstrations as tending "to strengthen the bonds between the two nations;" and as showing "how the common sense of the masses discards the violent and thoughtless attacks of which a portion of the press does not fear to make itself the organ." The rebuke contained in these words is entirely justified by the spirit in which French affairs, and especially the Treaty of Commerce, have been dealt with in some of our journals. That treaty, which was published *in extenso* on Monday, can speak for itself. We may hope too that the political concessions of the Emperor will help to strengthen the good understanding with free England, especially if it be true, as reported, that they were granted in order that those who reflect honour on France by their talents and integrity may be induced to come forward and take part in the business of the nation, and that Louise Napoleon is prepared to recognise in good faith the results of a constitutional system.

The news from Italy is meagre and unimportant. Victor Emmanuel has gone to Sicily, where he was followed by the British fleet. His reception in that island appears to have been far more cordial than on the mainland. Gaeta still holds out against the besieging army of Cialdini, and so strong are its fortifications, that there is no prospect of its surrender for weeks to come, unless France allows the Sardinian fleet to blockade the port. Can it be the Emperor's desire to retain this obstacle to the constitution of the Italian Kingdom, in order that he may have a greater hold upon the King and prevent an invasion of Venetia in the spring? It appears that the official organ of the Court of Vienna has followed other journals in denying any intention to cede Venetia for a pecuniary indemnity. Whether this announcement is to be regarded as a final decision, or as only put forth with a view to enhance the value of the property in the market, time will show.

The meeting held at the Mansion House last Friday to promote the interests of the Church of England Mission to British Columbia is deserving of special attention. In that region the Church is essentially missionary, without the aid derived from official status or support; for, as the Under Secretary to the Colonies emphatically remarked, and the Bishop of London admitted, a Church Establishment is impossible in the whole of North America. Nevertheless, Bishop Hills does not appear to have failed in his object of planting Episcopacy on the western coast of that continent. Distrusted at first, he threw himself on the voluntary principle, and all his difficulties vanished. Such is the statement of Mr. Fortescue in the presence of two conspicuous members of the Episcopal Bench, whose speeches moreover confirmed his remarks. It will be seen also that the missionary bishop has, to his honour, steadfastly set his face against the colour prejudice and the negro pew system.

The Independent denomination are following up their plans for making their religion more aggressive. With a view to promote the evangelisation of the metropolis, and intercourse and union among the members of the body, it has been resolved to form an Association of

Congregational Churches and Pastors. The spirit of the meeting at which this resolution was adopted, so far augurs well for the success of the scheme, the details of which are left for further consideration. But the experiment is a bold one, and will require hearty co-operation, the laying aside of jealousies, as well as the recognition of irregular agencies, to insure the desired result. In the south of Wales some effectual steps have been taken on a large scale to augment the means of religious worship for the rapidly-increasing English population of that district.

We have elsewhere given in full Dr. Lushington's judgment in the Southminster Church-rate case, in which the Judge of the Arches Court decidedly pronounced the rate to be illegal from the inequality of assessment, and severely censured the conduct of the churchwardens. There appears to have been no doubt or hesitation in his mind. It might have been supposed that, under these circumstances, and especially after his own declaration at the close of the St. Neots case that the costs *invariably* follow the fate of the rate, that Dr. Lushington would have held the appellant harmless. But such was not the case. Mr. Attenborough has been adjudged to pay his own heavy costs. So far as we are acquainted with the case this decision of the judge appears to us unjust and capricious, as though given with the resolution that none shall appeal to the Arches Court against an illegal Church-rate without being made to smart for it. Unless there be special circumstances to warrant Dr. Lushington's award, his infliction of costs in this case is a departure from the spirit of British law. We have reason to believe that Mr. Attenborough is in no position to bear the heavy expense thus unexpectedly thrown upon him, and trust that a helping hand may be held out to him by the opponents of Church-rates, whose battle he has successfully fought in the Arches Court.

A fearful colliery explosion near Newport has resulted in the death of nearly 170 persons, who, there is reason to fear, have been sacrificed by the culpable opening of a safety lamp to light a pipe. It is sad to think that the lives of so many hundreds should have hung upon the action of one selfish or ignorant individual, who has himself probably perished with his companions.

The vote in favour of the Republican President of the United States has been swollen by that of California, and it is not unlikely that Oregon has also declared for Mr. Lincoln. In that event, one only out of the entire number of free states, New Jersey, will have given its support to the pro-slavery candidates of the South. Will Northern principles now bear rule in the great Republic *de facto* as well as *de jure*? This question is not so easily answered. The immediate result of the Secession cry upon the interests of the great commercial centres of the Union has been very injurious. The moneyed and mercantile classes are alarmed, and, it is to be feared, in a mood to make concessions. None of the States that threaten disunion have yet placed themselves by act in opposition to Federal authority, nor are they likely to do so. But there is reason to believe that the movement will eventually take the shape of a demand for a compromise on the slavery question, such as the abolition of those state enactments which render the Fugitive Slave Law a dead letter, if not a concession of the right to carry Slaves into the Territories. This would in effect be a claim to annul the decision to which the voice of the American people has deliberately come. Is it likely to be listened to? Unfortunately the Secession cry has hitherto always extorted concessions from the Free States. The *Globe* recalls some very ugly historical facts in connexion with these Southern tactics:—

In 1820 the South, by threats of secession, obtained the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. The "nullification" threats of South Carolina in 1832 were met by proclamations and military measures from Jackson, and the obnoxious revenues were collected under the protection of the United States' troops; but the militia and volunteers of South Carolina still remained in arms, and the nullifying State officials expressly avoided collision because an intended modification of the tariff was announced for the next Congress. And the intended modification was made: Calhoun, the foremost man of South Carolina, declared himself satisfied; and the nullifying threats subsided when they had done their work. In 1850 the secession fever was again roused, and the Fugitive Slave Act was passed to soothe Southern feelings wounded by the admission of California as a Free State. In 1854, the conscientious resistance of the Northern States to that act roused renewed sedition in the South; to appease it the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, allowing slavery to move North, and the subsequent Dred Scott decision declared slavery "in the constitution."

Undoubtedly present circumstances are without precedent. So overwhelming an expression of opinion against the aggressive policy of the Slave States has never before been made. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans will now consent to allow their victory to be turned into defeat by the threats of Southern slaveholders.

## THE COMMERCIAL TREATY AND THE TIMES.

"We have said enough to show that a market is open to our manufacturers, and a step has been taken towards really breaking down the barriers that have been raised between the two countries, and making England and France, at last, what they ought always to have been—really necessary to each other's happiness." We put the above sentence, extracted from an editorial article in yesterday's *Times*, in the forefront of the few observations we are about to make on the French Treaty, as conclusive evidence that Mr. Cobden has completed a work of solid international advantage. We mention the name of Cobden alone, partly, because the Treaty is said to have owed its existence to his suggestion—partly, because he was the active representative of the interests of this country, and of the principles of Free-trade, in arranging the multifarious details settled by the Convention—but mainly, because during the whole time he has been laboriously engaged in doing his country this beneficent service, his name has been set up as the target at which every sycophant of aristocracy has been encouraged to let loose the envenomed shafts of "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness." But we ought, in justice, to associate with the name of Richard Cobden, that of the French Emperor, Napoleon III., to whose enlightened appreciation of the benefits of commercial freedom, courageous disregard of the blind and inveterate prejudices of his subjects, and unswerving loyalty to his Imperial engagements, we are equally indebted for the great work of pacification which has just been happily consummated. A real step, it seems, even according to the *Times*, has been taken, at last, towards making England and France necessary to each other's happiness.

The result ought to be taken by the *Times*, and by the growing clique whom the *Times* has stooped to represent in this matter, as some compensation for the immense sacrifices they have been obliged to put up with. In the first place, the Treaty came upon them "abruptly," and when they were "little prepared for it by previous events, or announcements." The public, no doubt, will correctly gauge the vexation necessarily excited by the sudden extinguisher thus put upon incendiary manifestations, so well calculated, if not so deliberately intended, to kindle international animosities between the two nations. The Guy Faux who, with lantern in hand, was preparing to apply the match to the heap of combustibles he had busily collected and stored, must have been ruefully disappointed when he found his light most unexpectedly blown out by the "announcement" of a Commercial Treaty, and all his prophecies of coming evil falsified to his teeth. But the general public, who had no selfish interests to serve by international confusion, and who had no reputation for preternatural foresight either to make good or to lose when offered a large benefit, found but little to complain of, in the mere fact that the benefit had never been anticipated. We can all understand the chagrin of the *Times*, and its drooping tail of partisans—they were out in their calculations, they were stopped in their mischievous work—but the great bulk of the people of this country deemed the prospect opened up to them by the Treaty none the less charming because it had burst upon them unawares.

The "leading journal," however, appeals to the commiseration of the public on higher grounds. The boon came not only at the wrong time, but in the wrong shape. It was a "bargain." The paper in which it was wrapped up was "reciprocity." The form in which its worth was embalmed was an "intermixture of commercial and political engagements." The real apostles of Free-trade repudiate the wisdom of seeking its extension by a sort of huckstering interchange of fiscal remissions—Mr. Cobden himself had done so. All our leading statesmen had done so. And now, alas, we were asked to go back to an exploded process, and gain a doubtful expansion of our commerce by eating up our scientific professions. Well, it must have gone hard with the *Times* to swallow its own words. It is not used to the process. It never had done it—and, doubtless, it was a severe trial to begin. But the British public ingloriously preferred pudding to pedantry. "We put no reliance upon treaty-making," they said, "as a method of extending trade. But since you, the Emperor, offer us an extension of trade, through the medium of a Treaty, and we know that, in conformity with the Imperial Constitution of France, you can offer it in no other shape, we are, happily, not bound to forms—which it is for sensible men to use or to throw aside as occasion may demand. We will not reject a thing which we want, and which you tell us we can now have, merely because it must be conveyed to us in a document which we think superfluous." Very inconsistent this in the view of men who would at any time throw away a guinea if handed to them in a greasy purse—but for such (and



they are a very large majority) as want the gold, and do not care a rush about the purse in which it is contained, it is an inconsistency which lies very lightly upon their conscience.

Aye! but it was not only an international bargain, but a very bad one, says the *Times*. "The dove"—we are now quoting its own words—"preponderated over the serpent to an extent which, however proud it might make us of their more than infantine simplicity, added but little to our opinion of the sagacity of our negotiators. . . . It would have been better not to make the imposition of our taxes the subject of negotiations at all; but the fact that we ought not to have negotiated was no excuse or justification for allowing ourselves to be out-maneuvred." Bravo! this is reciprocity—the mere signing of a Commercial Treaty is not. "You give me so much, and I will give you so much as an equivalent." This is what the great commercial journal contends should have been the tenor of the agreement—whereas it was nothing of the kind. We gave away all we had to give, and we took whatever might be offered us in return. But if this be a proper description of the transaction, it is only by a license of speech that it can be called a "bargain" at all. It is so only in form—it was never meant to be so in spirit. The *Times* and the Tories complain loudly that in addition to gaining a good market for what we have to sell, we have foolishly cheapened, beyond the necessity of the case, what we want to buy. Manchester, who can now dispose of printed calico at a profit in France, can purchase with that profit more claret than she could have done, or, at least, than she could have passed through the Custom House on the hither side of the Channel, previously to the signing of the Commercial Treaty. We have been "out-maneuvred." We get a better thing than we might have done if we had only trusted to reciprocity. We can buy our wines, and our silks, and our chemicals, and our corks, and our knick-knacks of taste and *virtu*, cheaper than we should have done if we had but negotiated knowingly. To be sure, we get also a market close at hand for our goods—but what a pity, whilst Mr. Cobden was about it, that he did not prevent our buying French goods, for our pleasure, trade, or consumption, at a lower price than was absolutely necessary. He might have stuck out more bravely for the tax-gatherer on this side the water. We suppose he does not reckon import duties as a boon to commerce. We suspect that the public will not lament their disappearance as to most articles, or their diminution as to the rest. It is a sort of affront they will be glad literally to pocket.

But now comes the *gravamen* of the *Times*' offence. "From that time,"—to wit, the day on which the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged—"down to the month of October, we have felt ourselves in the disagreeable position of persons who have paid their money and are quite uncertain what return they are to get for it—of the crane who has put her head down the fox's throat, and has no guarantee in what state she will be allowed to draw it out. We may be readily excused if, under conditions so very unfavourable to equanimity, we have from time indulged in unpleasant anticipations of the future." Very excusable, we admit, if the *Times* be, as some of its foes represent, really interested in keeping up taxation to its highest attainable mark. Otherwise, we see no reason for the "unpleasant anticipations" it speaks of. Why should the *Times*, merely because it pays less duty than formerly to its own government, on articles which it purchases abroad, have made itself uneasy for enjoying this remission without being certain for several months how far, in addition to that advantage, it would likewise secure the benefit of selling its own wares to the French people? "We had paid our money," quoth the *Times*; "we had put our heads into the fox's mouth." What money, we ask, and to whom? Certainly, the public are not only not conscious of having paid one halfpenny to France, which the whole strain of reasoning implies, but they were conscious of having been released from paying our own custom-house officers at home. They took this as no infliction to grieve over—no staking of chance against chance which should make them anxious—and if this were a crane's head in a fox's mouth, British merchants who know anything of their own business would consent to enact the crane every day of their lives. Does the *Times* suppose that they would rather not buy what they want at a cost unenhanced by taxation, merely because they cannot also sell what they have to sell in a market restricted by the foreign tax-gatherer? Because it is uncertain whether some one may not cut off our finger, the *Times* grieves that we should not have prepared for the event by first cutting off our thumbs: and if we cannot sell calico cheap, he would have us spite the French by buying their wines and silks

at as high a price as our tariff could put upon them.

And now, at last, after a base attempt to tie a tin-kettle to the tail of John Bull, and make him run away from it till he went raving mad, after having predicted the most disagreeable things of Mr. Cobden, and the vilest things of the Emperor—after having committed an egregious blunder, and that, too, in its commercial policy, on which it specially piques itself—the *Times* is compelled to admit, in speaking of the effect of this Treaty and convention upon the French people, that "limited competition will give confidence, and confidence will in its turn bring the desire for a wider and freer competition." In short, the howling of the *Times* has been to no purpose, save to bring the whip down across its own loins; and having tried in vain to bark away the moon, and got laughed at for its mistake, it sneaks back into its kennel, and utters sundry yelps in a subdued tone, though in the same key, as if determined to keep up to the last the pretence that the world was right by chance, and the *Times* was wrong only in appearance. But it will not do. It will hereafter reap the full harvest of its own unpatriotic and selfish profligacy.

#### AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND VENETIA.

THE semi-official *Donau Zeitung*, according to one of Reuter's telegrams the other day, denies the rumour circulated by some journals, that Austria is negotiating for the cession of Venetia. The *Donau Zeitung* says that "those persons know little of Austria who think that she will barter her good rights." The *Pays* of Monday last goes further, and says, in allusion to the same rumour, "We believe we can affirm that such a question has never been mooted in the councils of any Power, without exception." Neither of these authorities, however, has informed Europe what is the actual state of the facts—which intelligently and truly read, suggest the conclusion that the question as to what Austria may or may not be disposed to barter, is rapidly dissolving into the still more significant and urgent question, "What will Austria be able to retain?"

We must seek the solution of the Venetian problem in Hungary—and in Hungary we shall find a key to a much larger future than that which will affect Venetia only. The Imperial concessions of October last have fallen flat upon the ground—having excited everybody and conciliated nobody. The Hungarians, especially, the most favoured of the non-Germanic provinces of Austria, are, of all others, least disposed to put up with a restoration of but half their political rights. They take their stand upon the laws. They deny the power of the Emperor to decide of his own will what laws shall be set aside, or what shall be revived. Whatever the Diet of Hungary once enacted, and the King of Hungary sanctioned, no matter whether during or before 1848, they insist upon as part and parcel of the law of the country. It may, indeed, have been thrust into desuetude by Imperial usurpation—but this does not in any way destroy its legal authority and force. They will not now accept a revival of a part only of what rightfully appertains to the nation—they will have all. They demand a return to the *status quo ante* the abrogation of their autocracy in 1849—the same franchise, the same freedom of the press, the same power to vote supplies and men, the same separate Hungarian Ministry, as they then possessed, and were then wrongfully deprived of—and they say to the Emperor, It is not for you to give us back merely what may suit your convenience, but which does not acknowledge your usurpation. We will be as we were—if alteration is needed, we will make it. The law of Hungary is not dead but sleepeth. Give it back to us *as our own*—as that over which you never had any right—give it us un mutilated, unaltered, unmingled.

The Court and Government of Austria are not likely readily to admit this high claim. And yet, unless they do so, and do it speedily, they will suddenly feel the ground sink from beneath their feet. The men of Hungary fully appreciate the strength they derive from the legality of their position, and are preparing to make the most of it. The civil Government of the Germans may be said to have already ceased in Hungary. *Employés* are leaving the country by scores—every one does as he pleases. Here the people refuse to use stamps—there they decline to pay taxes. The framework of Austrian rule is dropping to pieces, like an ill-constructed piece of cabinet work in a scorching sun. But what is of more importance, a beginning is being made in organising self-government. On the first of the present month, the metropolitan county of Pesth was to meet, and lay down the principles by which Hungary is to be guided in the present crisis, and choose the means by which to carry

out those principles. Every county in Hungary is ready to follow the example, or, rather, to adopt the *programme* of organisation to be initiated in Pesth. The kingdom, in fact, will, for all civil purposes, reconstitute itself without waiting for Imperial leave—and the Emperor will be left to the alternative of accepting the part provided for him, if any, or of dragooning his Hungarian subjects into submission to his autocratic will.

But even this does not describe the entire extent of Austria's danger. Croatia, the Vaidovina, and Transylvania, are anxiously desirous of casting in their lot with Hungary—of sharing her privileges—of annexing themselves to her government—of living, in federal relation, under her laws. Thus, we learn, Hungary is becoming a "power," to which sister nationalities are gravitating. "Roumans and Servians demand re-annexation to this glorious old kingdom, which, as head of a Danubian Confederation, may yet dictate terms to Vienna. The danger which threatens the house of Hapsburg in this quarter will clearly necessitate the diversion of large bodies of troops from Venetia to the Moldo-Wallachian frontier. This diversion will be as good as an additional hundred thousand men to the Italian army." So that when we are told of Austria's unwillingness to barter away Venetia, we are provoked to smile at the total ignorance of her real position which the allegation implies. The truth is, the Hapsburgs are dwelling in an ice palace, and winter is just coming to an end. The thaw has already set in. The Empire is falling to pieces. The nationalities whom she has bound together under one central government feel that the sun of liberty is releasing them from their thrall. Other forces than those of frost are coming into play—the force of natural and national affinities, for example. Presently, unless the Emperor discerns the peril and averts it by prompt concession—the Empire of Austria will be denuded of all its outlying provinces—and no part of it will remain but the original German principality, which will soon sink into a subordinate province of a new German Empire.

#### CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE improved condition of the great mass of the working population of this country is a frequent topic of congratulation. On all sides we hear of their full employment, their increasing wages, and to some extent of the spread of provident habits. Indeed so changed has become the position of the whole body, our manufacturing operatives in particular, that it is time we left off regarding them as in any sense paupers, or needing external aid. A few facts will furnish strong evidence of the necessity of looking at the working classes from a new point of vision. Up to Nov. last year the total amount of deposits in savings banks amounted to the immense sum of 38,919,127*l.* contributed by nearly a million and a quarter of persons. Of these no less than 702,345 have invested sums under 7*l.* each—a sure indication that the depositors were persons in humble circumstances. A further proof that the working classes are not so addicted to squander their earnings as was once the case, is found in the fact that the members of Friendly Societies who pay a certain weekly or monthly rate in order to provide a fund against sickness or incapacity, number 2,500,000. It is true that many of these societies are mismanaged, and that others mismanage their funds; but making all allowances, the existence of so many as 22,000 separate organisations for collecting the surplus earnings of our industrial population, testifies strongly of their independent position and self-reliant ideas.

But there have lately been remarkable indications that the savings of the operative classes are flowing in a new direction, which promises to alter the relations of capital and labour. In the manufacturing districts co-operative societies are in great favour. The best known of these companies is the Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Society, with a capital of 50,000*l.* raised by weekly payments of one shilling per share, and comprising nearly 2,000 members. According to the information obtained by Mr. W. Chambers, co-operative societies are in operation in Hull, Leeds, and all the principal towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. He has obtained statistics of thirty-one associations either wholly at work or in process of organisation, the investments in which vary from 500*l.* to 100,000*l.*, the total aggregate capital amounting to 1,088,000*l.* It is believed, however, that nearly 200 societies of one kind or other are scattered throughout the United Kingdom. A great many of these joint stock companies are known to pay handsome, in some cases enormous dividends, to the shareholders; and so successful have they thus far proved that some twenty new societies, involving a nominal



capital of 660,000*l.* have been started during the present year. The advantages resulting from this new element in the social life of our working population are immense. These societies will, amongst other good results, help to promote economical habits, discourage the expenditure of money in sensual indulgences, give the operatives a desirable independence, and furnish them with practical information as to the wages that employers can really afford to pay.

As we have said, it is time that we cease to insult our working population by dealing with them as objects of eleemosynary aid. For the most part, it is clear, they can afford to pay for the education of their children, and to contribute their share in supporting religious institutions. Why have education grants for classes that are investing their millions in savings' banks, or co-operative societies? The working classes are learning the advantage and dignity of self-reliance in spite of the teachings of statesmen and bureaucrats, and those are their best friends who recognise their independent position, and help them, if only to help themselves.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

#### THE JOURNEY OF THE EMPRESS.

The *Moniteur*, of Monday, publishes an article on the warm and enthusiastic reception of the Empress of the French in England. The article announces that the Empress will visit the Queen at Windsor on the 3rd of December, and concludes thus:—"These sympathetic manifestations on the part of the English nation cannot but draw closer the ties which bind the two nations, and prove in a striking manner how well the good sense of the masses knows how to treat the violent and inconsiderate attacks, of which a certain portion of the press fears not to make itself the organ."

The *Moniteur* also publishes the report of M. Haussmann, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, on the budget of the city of Paris. He discusses the question of the Octroi, and concludes by expressing an opinion against its abolition.

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, having the rank of Minister, takes the title of Minister without portfolio.

The house of Rothschild has refused to pay the first dividend on the Pope's loan, for the very valid reason that the Pope has not sent the funds wherewith to pay.

The *Patrie* is authorised to deny the statement that M. de Morny is gone to Rome with a letter from the Emperor to the Pope, announcing his intention of withdrawing the French troops from that city. M. de Morny, the *Patrie* says, has not left Paris, and it is less than ever a question as to the departure of the French troops.

The Emperor has granted permission to the Baltimore battalion to visit Paris fully accoutred in the coming spring.

It is rumoured that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, French Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly replace M. Thouvenot as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### ITALY.

#### VICTOR EMMANUEL AT PALERMO.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Palermo at half-past nine on Saturday morning, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. The people wished to detach the horses from his Majesty's carriage and to draw it through the streets. People assembled from all parts of Sicily, and the total number present in the city was estimated at 400,000. His Majesty, before descending at the Palace, went to the Cathedral, and was solemnly received by the Archbishop of Palermo. The King afterwards received the constituted bodies and deputations from the municipalities of Sicily. The sea was calm, and the sun shone brightly.

The King has issued a proclamation to the Sicilians, in which his Majesty recalls that one of his ancestors has reigned over Sicily. He likewise mentions the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Sicily in 1848, and the vote of annexation recently given. The King promises to establish institutions for promoting public morality, and to respect the privileges of the Sicilian Church. He concludes by requesting unity and concord among the people.

The English fleet saluted King Victor Emmanuel on his departure for Sicily. This act created a sensation. The fleet has left Naples, in order, it is believed, to follow the King to Palermo.

#### STATE OF NAPLES.

General Sirtori has issued a proclamation at Naples against street demonstrations. The General reminds the volunteers that the King loves them, but there are military laws which must be respected. An unimportant reactionary demonstration, caused by priests and lazzaroni, took place on the 29th. Several priests were arrested, and the demonstration suppressed.

A despatch from Naples, dated December, says the National Guard has dispersed the last riotous assemblages of the mob, and the city is now tranquil.

The officers of Councillors of Lieutenantcy without portfolio have been suppressed. The General Consulta has been convoked for the 2nd December.

The Marquis de Villamarina has been intrusted with the direction of Foreign Affairs.

The Sardinian law concerning the press, with some slight modifications, has been promulgated.

The commission appointed at Naples to examine the claims of the officers of Garibaldi's army is composed of General Morozzo della Rocca, president, and Generals Salaroli, Sirtori, Medici, Cosenz, Cozani, and Ferrero.

A commission, composed of Sardinian and Sicilian officers, has been appointed to examine the titles of the officers of the Two Sicilies who have adhered to the new government.

1,700 Garibaldians who have chosen to return to their homes have embarked for Genoa. The embarkation of as many more was expected.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Abruzzi. A proclamation of General Pinelli orders that all persons found bearing arms without permission, or exciting the peasantry, or insulting the national flag, shall be shot. Colonel Delegrange has already established the state of siege in the Abruzzi.

Reactionary movements have been suppressed in the province of Avellino.

#### THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The garrison of Gaeta has made a sortie in order to capture the strategical positions of the suburbs. The Neapolitans were repulsed by the Sardinians with great loss. Letters from Gaeta to the 27th ult. state that the fire of the besiegers had slackened. There was a talk of burning the suburbs, on account of their sheltering the Piedmontese from the fire of the garrison. The dearth of provisions was increasing. It was said that the King was expecting money.

The *Nazione* of Florence announces that the decisive attack on Gaeta will not take place until the 5th or the 6th inst. There are now upwards of 200 siege guns placed in the batteries, including 50 mortars.

A despatch from Gaeta, dated December 1, says:—"General Bosco, in a report to the King, states that he reconnoitred the valley of Astraluna on the 29th ult., and did not find any siege works in course of construction there. It is denied that the King has ruptured a blood-vessel."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* continues to supply the most authentic particulars of the siege. Writing on the 26th from General Cialdini's head-quarters, he says, that if there be not greater haste, and the fleet be not allowed to help Cialdini, three months may pass without their getting rid of Francis II. and of the shred of an army he still owns.

The road and trench operations are carried on with great activity, but the bad weather on the one hand, and the serious difficulties our working parties meet daily on the other, makes it impossible to proceed with greater rapidity. The park of siege guns, which are called by the name of the inventor, Cavalli, reached us last Saturday evening, but the question is when our artillerymen will be able to mount it on the batteries. The guns invented by Major Cavalli are on the breech-loading principle, and their range is so great that they will throw a ball into a circle a yard in diameter at a distance of 5,000 metres. The precision and power of these new implements of war were to have been tested against the bastions of the Malakoff, but when they arrived in the Crimea Sebastopol had already fallen, and no occasion to employ them has since presented itself. An officer of the Sardinian artillery told me that if these guns are fired against the walls of Gaeta he was sure that a breach would be made in less than twenty-four hours. The question now is when our engineer will be able to have the batteries ready.

Since my last the fire of the Neapolitans has become less brisk than it was. A shell or two is regularly fired from the Regina Battery and from the northern bastion of the city at dawn, and this goes on till ten o'clock with intervals of half an hour or so. Then it ceases, and is not generally resumed after three o'clock in the afternoon. During the night scarcely a shot is fired either against our outposts of the Borgo or against those of Montesecco. The whole of the population of the Borgo has now decamped, and since Friday last a numerous emigration has been going on at Gaeta.

The family of Francis II. is now reduced to the unhappy young Queen, to his brother Don Luigi, and to the Count of Trapani. Senor Bermudez is the only foreign minister who has not as yet left Gaeta; for, according to all appearance, he is waiting the end of the siege, in order to accompany the royal family to Spain.

#### ITALIAN PREPARATIONS.

In a council of war lately held at Naples it was decided that the Italian army shall be henceforth divided into two great corps. General Della Rocca will remain in Naples at the head of the southern army, while, when the siege of Gaeta is at an end, Cialdini will proceed to Milan, and take the command of the northern. The reserve of these two armies will be commanded by General Della Marmora, to whom the organisation of the new regiments will be entrusted. By these means the new state of Italy will soon be able to muster an army of 300,000 good fighting men, with which it will be ready to meet emergencies either on the banks of the Po or on those of the Mincio.

The right of constructing railways on the Ligurian frontier has been awarded to a company represented by the *Crédit Mobilier* and several commercial houses of Italy.

An action was brought by Deputy Bertani against one of the public journals in Naples, on account of some allegations of corruption in connexion with the railway concessions granted by General Garibaldi, which has resulted in Bertani's entire vindication.

### THE PAPAL STATES.

A despatch from Rome, dated December 1, is as follows:—"Sixty-five thousand pounds sterling of Peter's Pence have arrived from America. Acquapendente, Bagnara, and some other towns in the province of Viterbo, have been reoccupied by the French. Seven hundred Pontifical troops are traversing the province of Viterbo. The *Giornale di Roma* publishes Cardinal Antonelli's note of the 4th of November, in order to rectify the version of this note, as given by some foreign papers. The Archbishop of Naples has left Rome, having been invited to return to Naples.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome writes to the following effect as to the hostility of the priests to the Sardinians in the late campaign:—

Some of the Churchmen in Umbria seem to have been animated by the most furious fanaticism at sight of the Sardinians. When these were entering the town, on the 14th of September (the citadel being then still in possession of the mercenaries under Schmid), a priest, who had said mass that morning, changed his robes for a layman's dress, took a gun, and stationed himself at a window. A Piedmontese regiment came marching past, and at its head was the drum-major, a magnificent looking fellow, gigantic, bearded, and much embroidered, as is the wont with those of his class. The priest, who probably took him for the colonel, fired at and killed him. The soldiers broke into the house, and, after a long search, found the assassin concealed under a heap of faggots in the cellar. A drumhead court-martial was instantly formed; two or three soldiers had seen him fire; there could be no doubt of his guilt, which, indeed, he himself scarcely attempted to deny. It was rather an odd circumstance that while the court-martial was sitting it was disturbed by the enemy's fire, and obliged to change its place. The priest was condemned to death. On the trial he showed perfect indifference. He might be guilty, he said, in the eyes of men, but in those of God he had done an acceptable and righteous act. His fanaticism sustained him to the end. He was taken out for execution, his sentence was read to him, and he knelt calmly down. The firing party was placed behind him, the signal was given, and the volley was fired at his back. An eye-witness told me, as a singular circumstance, that when he received the bullets, which must have caused instant death, his head fell forward on his breast with a sudden motion, but his body preserved its kneeling posture.

In a subsequent letter the same writer says:—

Three thousand of the Neapolitan fugitive troops have left the Papal States and betaken themselves to the Abruzzi. Doubtless they were tired of short commons, and it is supposed that most of them will go home to their families. No measures were taken to prevent their departure; although they are said to be but scantily rationed, the Neapolitans are a heavy charge on the Pontifical treasury. The artillery they brought across the frontier with them is now all lodged in St. Angelo.

There is a report of a plan for organising *brigandage* on a large scale in parts of the lost provinces, with the object of inspiring a feeling of insecurity, and rendering the people discontented with their new rulers. The mountains of Ascoli are spoken of as the first place where this scheme should be put into execution.

In their difficulties, the Pope's Ministers have, I understand, applied to the Rothschilds for aid. They were desirous that one of those eminent capitalists should undertake the arrangement of their finances, should put matters into as favourable a train as possible, and also make an advance on resources hereafter to flow in. The agent to whom the application was made is reported to have said that the Mortara affair had very much indisposed the Jews to render any assistance to the Pope, but that nevertheless he would see what could be done, and it is said that he ended by accepting the receipt of Peter's pence as the basis of an operation.

### AUSTRIA.

#### THE VENETIAN DIFFICULTY.

The official *Gazette* of Vienna has the following in its yesterday's number:—"We are authorised to declare that the rumours concerning negotiations on the cession of Venetia for a peculiar indemnity are unfounded, and that, as a matter of course, there can be no question of selling a crown land."

The official journal publishes a ministerial ordinance ordering the speedy commencement of the elections to the new municipalities in the German-Austrian provinces, on the basis of the communal law of 1849.

#### STATE OF HUNGARY.

On the 26th inst., while Count Louis Carolyi, Obergespan of Szathmar, was passing through Debreczin, a torch-light procession, accompanied by bands of music, was formed in his honour. These demonstrations caused some disturbances. A letter from Vienna gives the following details:—

At seven o'clock in the evening of the 26th inst., a vast crowd assembled in front of the hotel in Debreczin, and loudly cheered Count Carolyi. At a later hour—probably at nine o'clock—the people went to the County-house, from the front of which they pulled down the Imperial arms, and trod them under foot. In the course of the evening visits were paid to almost all the Government offices in the place, and in some of them sad excesses were committed. The tobacco in the Government magazines was destroyed, and the books in the tax-office are said to have shared the same fate. No attack was made on the police-office at Debreczin, but every window in the house of the burgomaster of the place was broken. The people offered no opposition to the troops, but many of them were wounded while trying to escape from the scene of action. It is even said that a few persons were killed. The levy of recruits is said to have been the immediate cause of the outbreak at Debreczin; but it cannot be doubted that the movement was a revolutionary one, as thousands of voices cried, "Long live Kossuth!" "Long live Garibaldi!" On the same day, and almost at the same hour, there were disturbances at Eperies, and it is to be supposed there was an understanding between the inhabitants of that town and those of Debreczin, as the same excesses were committed in both places. The troops were called out at Eperies, but I have not heard



that there was any collision between them and the people. As no telegraphic news has been received from Debreczin since Tuesday morning, it is highly probable that the wires have been cut.

According to another account, at Debreczin about twenty persons were wounded.

On the 29th Count Carolyi, Obergespan of the comitat of Pesth, convoked the principal inhabitants for a preliminary discussion of the question, whether a political organisation of the comitat shall take place. After a warm debate, it was resolved, "That the inhabitants of the comitats would not yield a hair's-breadth of their rights and laws, and the wishes they expressed in 1848." It was also resolved that all further steps should be determined upon by the general congregation of the comitat, which is to assemble on the 10th December.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains the names of sixteen Lord-Lieutenants of Hungarian counties. The gentlemen now appointed are instead of those who have declined to take office. They all belong to the old conservative party, and four or five of them are exceedingly unpopular in Hungary. Upon this the *Times* correspondent remarks:—

I had hoped that the government would make a virtue of necessity, and let the Hungarians have back their constitution, but it is now evident that it is resolved to run all risks rather than yield. Need I say what is likely to happen in the spring of the year?

In a subsequent letter the same writer says:—

A person in whose judgment and veracity I have perfect confidence, this morning returned to this city from Hungary, and he gives a truly lamentable account of the state of affairs in that country. The German *employés* are leaving Hungary by scores, and something very like anarchy prevails, as the county authorities are not yet constituted. My informant—who has a bias in favour of the Austrian Government—further states that the Hungarians will reject the proposals which have now been made with disdain. The reply to a question whether the Liberal party will relinquish its right to vote the supplies of money and men was:—"There are not a thousand persons in Hungary who are willing to cede to the Crown the most important privilege which the nation possesses." In the Szolnok county the people have entirely ceased to use stamps, and very few of them pay their taxes. There have been disturbances at Miskolcz and Mészö-Csat, but it is said that they were less serious than those at Debreczin and Eperies. Travellers say that every one now does what he pleases in Hungary, and there is reason to believe that the statement is correct.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the convention between France, Austria, and Sardinia, for carrying on the partition of the debts and assets of the Monte Lombardo. The liabilities amount to 99 millions lire, of which sum two-fifths are to be charged to Austria, and three-fifths to Sardinia. The assets, which are also to be divided, amount to 9½ millions lire.

The semi-official *Donau Zeitung* denies the rumour circulated by some journals, that Austria is negotiating for the cession of Venetia. The *Donau Zeitung* says the statement is without any foundation, and concludes thus:—"Those persons know Austria but little who think that she will barter her good rights."

#### VENETIA.

The Tombola, a lottery, the proceeds of which are applied to charitable purposes, took place on the 21st inst. at Venice. When the proceedings commenced the Place of St. Mark was almost empty; but suddenly two or three thousand persons, who evidently belonged to the National Party, crowded into the piazza.

For a time the persons in question behaved quietly enough, but a fortuitous circumstance soon enabled them to make a highly significant anti-Austrian demonstration. Number 61 was drawn, and when it was proclaimed by the *employé* who superintended the proceedings, a loud and long-sustained cry of "Tombola!" was raised. Many of your readers will at once understand what the Venetians meant, but, for the information of those persons who do not understand Italian, it may be stated that *tombolare* means "to destroy," and, as a neuter verb, "to fall or tumble." The number drawn was viewed in the light of an abbreviation of 1861. The *Trieste Zeitung* learns from Venice that the "Tombola" was a complete failure because the revolutionary agents persuaded the lower classes not to be present at the drawing of the tickets. Formerly the Place of St. Mark, the Piazzetta, the Riva dei Schiavoni, the Merceria, Frezzaria, and all the adjoining streets, were crowded to excess whenever there was a "Tombola"; but on the 21st inst. the "proud place where an Emperor sued" was not more than half filled. As to the other places and streets mentioned, they were completely deserted.

#### PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* announces that M. Stieber, Director of Police, has been relieved of all his functions.

The Procureur du Roi, M. Schwarck, has also been dismissed from his office.

#### SWITZERLAND.

At Berne, on Monday, the first sitting of the new National Council was opened by a long speech from M. Sidler, President by seniority. Dr. Blumer, from Glarus, was elected President of the Council of the States, and M. Hermann, from Obwalden, was elected Vice-President.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

##### PRINCE COUZA AND THE GREEK CLERGY.

The adjournment of the meeting of the assemblies of Moldavia and Wallachia has been adjourned in consequence, it is believed, of an attempt to come to terms with the Ministers of the Sultan and of the

Great Powers as to the completion of the union. Prince Couza's Government and the clergy are at open war. One of the acts of the Government has been to place the convents of native monks and nuns (apart from the Greek convents, which form a separate jurisdiction) under the management of commissioners. The clergy, or at least the bishops, were furious at this subtraction. They have refused to join in national *fêtes*, and there are proofs of their having communicated and intrigued with Russian agents to a degree that amounts to treason. At one of the solemn meetings at which the great dignitaries of the state present their respects to the Hospodar, the latter took the opportunity of addressing the Archbishop Metropolitan in the following words, which have been published in the official journal:—

Reverend Father,—I will appeal to the country as judge between me and you. The clergy has lost the true sense of its holy mission. It sets itself to brave legal authority, to encourage revolt, and trouble public order. As Prince and as Christian, I can no longer tolerate this state of things, which is as contrary to morality as to the public good. I must insist that the recalcitrants in the affair of the monasteries submit to the law.

After entering into the particulars of this resistance, the Prince continued:—

You refuse to take part in national festivities. You withhold your prayers from the State and its authorities. You send excuses to avoid officiating at the *fête* of the Prince. As a man this touches me little, but as the elect and representative of Roumania I cannot permit the Metropolitan to refuse me his prayers. The more exalted the dignitary, the more severe shall be his penalty, if he come in flagrant disobedience of the laws. The time for conspiracies and intrigues, especially by the clergy, has passed. Every person here must pursue a straightforward and open march. Called to the throne by the people, I shall continue to occupy it, and to wield their authority in despite even of such prelates as choose to be turbulent.

The publication, as well as delivery, of the allocution, being a solemn appeal to the people against the Archbishop, marks the position of the Hospodar.

It is said that attempts have been made to form an alliance between the Roumans of the Principalities and the malcontent Hungarians—attempts which Prince Couza has always frustrated and put down. This is the explanation given of the assemblage of little less than an Austrian army at Clausenburg.

It is said that the Roumans and Servians demand re-annexion to Hungary, which, as head of a Danubian Confederation, may yet dictate terms to Vienna.

#### POLAND.

It would appear that Europe is destined to hear ere long of Polish nationality. Letters from Posen state that the Polish journals openly declare that Poland must be again the Poland of other times. "Neither a German Poland—even with a constitution—nor a Russian Poland, but a Poland independent, and extending to her ancient limits." The correspondent in question says:—"The hatred against Germans and Russians is intense. In certain circles they are only designated by injurious and insulting nick-names."

#### TURKEY.

The documents connected with the French loan have been signed by the Porte. General doubt prevails at Constantinople as to the conclusion of the affair. The rate of exchange was still rising, and first-class paper was very scarce.

The Bulgarian community propose to secede to Roman Catholicism because the Porte has refused them a separate Patriarchate.

Another collective note of the Ambassadors to the Porte, urging reforms, and originated with Sir Henry Bulwer, has been presented, and "well received."

#### AMERICA.

##### THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Writing on the 21st ult., the New York correspondent of the *Times* gives full details of the Secession movement in the South, which has, he thinks, gained in strength within the week. In Georgia and some parts of Alabama some leading men, hitherto supposed to be opposed to the movement in any event, have given in their adhesion in certain contingencies—remote, indeed, but possible. But the movement is wide-spread, not yet concentrated, of different strength in different States, and conducted in a different way, according to its strength. The whole sentiment, out of which the Disunionists hope to manufacture an overwhelming public opinion that is to force the Federal Government to consent to secession, is just now in the manufacture.

And first, as to what has actually been done—the visible demonstrations which have been made.

South Carolina, as usual, has taken the lead, and here there can be no doubt about the popular wish—the unanimous desire to secede and build up Charleston into the New York of the South. On Saturday last they had a great demonstration, of which you will find an account in the *New York Herald* of the 18th, under the heads of "Our National Troubles," "The United States' ensign flying over Fort Moultrie only." Business was suspended, which, by the bye, was no great matter in its present depressed state, and the inhabitants of the town

turned out *en masse* to celebrate the deposition of the United States' flag and the hoisting of the flag of the State of South Carolina in its stead. You may think that this is very near rebellion; but these are only words. On the other hand, the acts of the same men are—to pay duties on imported goods to the Federal Customs Collector, and to pay postage on letters to the Federal postmaster, who are the only Federal officers in the State. And although there is little doubt that the wish to secede is almost unanimous, yet it is plain that even in South Carolina there is great difference of opinion as to the time and the way of doing it, and that there is an attempt made by the friends of immediate action to suppress all opposition to their views and precipitate action before opposition can be formed. In fact, I understand that the great property-holders of this State are not disposed to let the mob run away with the control of this question.

In Georgia, the Disunion party is not so strong as in South Carolina. There is a Union party there which promises to make itself heard in the convention. Up to this time, however, the Secessionists have had it all their own way. They have passed a bill appropriating 1,000,000 dollars to arm Georgia—where the money is to come from is not quite so clear—and they have passed an act calling for a convention, the election of delegates to take place on the 2nd of January, and the convention to meet on the Wednesday following. The preamble to the Convention Bill reads thus:—

Whereas, the present crisis in national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, demands resistance, and whereas it is the privilege of the people to determine the mode, measure, and time of such resistance, therefore, &c.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Johnson, and many of the leading property-holders, are organising a party of resistance to immediate secession; and when it is remembered that Mr. Breckenridge was in a decided minority, and that Mr. Bell's vote almost equalled his, it is plain to see that the resistance may be effectual.

In Alabama the Legislature is to be convened early in December. It is understood that a convention will be called and secession recommended. This convention will probably meet about the same time with the Georgia Convention. Nothing has been done in Florida or Texas. In the latter State the Governor is strongly opposed to disunion, and refuses to do anything. In Louisiana the Legislature is to meet early in December.

Much solicitude is felt as to the attitude of the northern slave States.

The Governor of Virginia has taken the initiative by summoning the Legislature of that State to assemble together on the 7th of January, to consider, among other things, the condition of public affairs consequent on "the appointment of electors, a majority of whom are known to be favourable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice-President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed by a large portion of the southern States to be in direct hostility to their constitutional rights and interests." If this measure is followed by similar action on the part of the other border States—which I think I may say will be the case—you will then see in the month of January the whole South in consultation on this question. If this is done the movement will be taken out of the hands of the madcaps, and put under the control of statesmen with a just sense of their obligations as well as of their rights. The extreme Secessionists will aim to make South Carolina and Alabama act before these conventions can meet. If South Carolina acts alone, it is of little consequence what she does. If she can induce the other planting States to act with her, instead of awaiting the action of the northern slave States, it will be of much greater consequence. Before any conventions can meet, Congress will assemble. I have reason to believe that the views of the President will not be officially announced till Congress meets, and that his Message will then be as strong in favour of maintaining the Union as any Unionist could wish.

#### OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

Meanwhile, as the day for discussion approaches, the statesmen of the country are taking ground. Senator Douglas, in one of his speeches at New Orleans, deprecated disunion on account of the success of Mr. Lincoln, more especially as both Houses of Congress would be in opposition to him, and his hands would be tied, even if he had a disposition to injure the South. He thought, in fact, that Mr. Lincoln was rather to be pitied than otherwise.

Ex-Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, addressed a large meeting at the Bell and Everett head-quarters in New York on the evening of the 14th. He advised that all States, North and South, should send delegates to a general Convention, at which the North should guarantee the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and "the equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the territories."

Mr. Amos Kendall, a leading politician of the past generation, Postmaster-General under General Jackson, has, among others, taken up his pen in favour of the Union.

The views of the President begin to find their way unofficially into the papers. The despatches from Washington announce a division in the Cabinet on the theoretical question of the right of a State to secede.

The President elect has opened his mouth with a Delphic speech made in Illinois to the following effect:—

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to endorse the Republican cause. (Applause.) I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. (Applause.) Yet in all our rejoicings let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings towards any citizen who, by his vote, has differed from us. (Loud cheering.) Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. (Immense applause.) Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

His friend and counsellor, Mr. Trumbull, one of the senators from Illinois, spoke at the meeting more to the purpose. He is reported to have said that Mr. Lincoln "will be the President of the whole country, and will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a soli-



tary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights as the one in which he has received the largest majority." "Secession," he continues, "is an impracticability, an impossibility." "The Republicans," he says, "are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality or of amalgamation with which political demagogues have so often charged them."

The New York Republican General Committee, at a special meeting on the 14th ultimo, passed a series of resolutions regarding the present political crisis. A willingness is expressed to bear the consequences of Mr. Lincoln's election, be they what they may, but confidence is reposed in the stability of the Government, precluding any fear of a disruption of the Union.

#### THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The New York advices show that in the three days from the 17th to the 20th of November the panic had reached its climax, and that a reaction had apparently commenced just before the departure of the mail. The favourable turn had been brought about by a joint measure of sixteen of the principal banks, these institutions having at length become sufficiently alarmed to consent to act together for the common safety. Any further delay would have resulted in a general suspension in some of the principal branches of business, and especially in the grain trade. At a meeting on the 19th, the directors of the various banks of New York appointed a committee to purchase £500,000 sterling bills for the joint account of all the banks represented, for the purpose of relieving the market for foreign exchange. On the following day, Nov. 20, this committee met at one o'clock, but of course it was then found that other buyers had come into the market. Although the committee offered to purchase largely at the rates current a few hours previously, scarcely any applications were made to them. This was on the afternoon preceding the departure of the present mail, and they were to continue their sittings from day to day. Meanwhile, the transactions had been large in the open market at 100 to 102 for merchants' and 103 to 104 for bankers' bills, and it will probably be found that the public have subsequently continued to keep up with the bank biddings. At the same time, there was a general understanding on the part of the banks, although it was not formally adopted as a resolution, that they should extend their discounts, and, acting upon this, some of them had doubled their scale of accommodation. These movements had already caused violent fluctuations in the stock-market, and an average rebound had been established of about 3 or 4 per cent. Illinois Central had gone from 52 to 55; Erie from 26½ to 28, and New York Central from 70½ to 73. The drain from the north to the south, which has caused all the present confusion, is believed not to have greatly exceeded half a million sterling.

The banks in Illinois were in difficulties, and the bills of eight institutions had been thrown out by the Chicago bankers. There was little probability of the South Carolina banks suspending payment now. The Farmers' Bank of Richmond, Virginia, is stated to have stopped payment, and several of the other Southern establishments are expected to follow. In New Orleans, however, the banks usually hold a good specie reserve, and it is thought they will ride through the present difficulty. The capital of the Farmers' Bank of Richmond is £60,000.

#### UNEASINESS OF THE SLAVES.

The *Times'* correspondent reports that the slaves in the Southern States were in a state of disquiet, occasioned by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the political movements which they see made in consequence of it.

The negro, as he exists at the South, at least, is not a reflecting being, nor apt to be moved by anything except immediate impulse. As a general rule, he is well cared for, has little to trouble himself about, and occupies his leisure hours with the simple amusements with which travellers have made us acquainted. The unwise and open discussions at the South of the political issues of slavery have somewhat changed this; and the negroes—those on the plantations as well as those in the towns—have got the idea that when Mr. Lincoln comes into power they are to be set free. I saw yesterday an extract from a letter written from a large plantation in Mississippi, in which the writer says that the slaves think that they are to be freed when Lincoln comes in, because Mr. Hamlin is a mulatto, and I hear similar reports from other States. This produces much disquietude, and is the principal cause, I think, for the arming which is going on throughout the South. We look with more apprehension upon this cloud than upon the political agitations; for there are few here who have not some near relatives or dear friends in the South.

According to the organs of the Southern party, large purchases of arms and ammunition were being made at New York and other places, without any attempt at concealment. Warlike preparations were going forward in Virginia.

Returns of the Presidential election have been received from more than half the State of California; as far as we have heard, Mr. Lincoln heads Mr. Douglas between 2,000 and 3,000 votes, with the best chance of carrying the State. From Oregon there was news that the canvass was going on more favourably for the Republicans.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., who has returned home, spent the week previous to his departure at Washington, conferring with the Government as to removing the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the important maritime questions pending between England and the United States. Mr. Lindsay, previous to leaving New York in the *Persia*, made a parting address before the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, rehearsing at considerable length the result

of his observations in the United States and Canada, as connected with the various propositions he has been so zealously urging, looking to a modification of international maritime law between his own country and ours. Mr. Lindsay expressed himself highly pleased with the results of his mission thus far, and, after relating the substance of his conversations with the President and his cabinet, he bade the Chamber farewell in feeling and appropriate terms, the Committee, in turn, passing a complimentary resolution.

General Sandford has caused the arrest of Colonel Corcoran for refusing to order his regiment on parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Later reports from Mexico, received at New York by way of Havannah and New Orleans, allege that Miramon has resigned, and been succeeded by General Robles. The Reactionists, it is added, had evacuated Puebla, and the greatest alarm prevailed at the capital. Mr. MacLane, the American minister, had given up his appointment.

A conference of the Bank Directors of New York was held on the 19th ult., and a committee was appointed to purchase 2,500,000 dols. of sterling bills for the joint account of all the banks represented, for the purpose of relieving the market for foreign exchange. Salutory results were expected from this measure. The banks in Illinois were in difficulties, and the bills of eight institutions had been thrown out by the Chicago bankers. There was little probability of the South Carolina banks suspending payment now.

#### HAYTI.

From Hayti we learn that another effort had been made to disturb the peace of the country, but without success. The conspirators were apprehended and tried, and three of them ordered to be shot, which sentence was duly put into execution. Numerous addresses had been forwarded to the President from all parts of the country, expressing attachment to the Government and a readiness to put down any attempt to disturb the peace and order of society. Considerable alterations in the currency had been made. The crops were being taken off, and promised favourable results. The Government had commenced the establishment of model farms. Extensive plans of irrigation had been adopted. Handicraftsmen, particularly stone-cutters, were in demand.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Mail arrived at Plymouth on Thursday.

Rumour was rife that Sir George Grey was about to be promoted shortly to some more important Governor-Generalship. Madras and Canada were both named. Mr. Stevenson, the present Governor of Mauritius, it was said, was to be the successor of Sir George at the Cape.

The labour market at the Cape was much depressed. Immigrants were in want of employment, and wages were low. Meat and bread were dear. Trade was reviving. Wines were a drug, and exporters unwilling either to purchase or ship in the present unfavourable state of the English market. The wine growers were suffering severely. By the present mail a petition to her Majesty has been brought, signed by a large body of farmers in the Paarl and neighbouring wine districts, praying for some relief.

A part of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway had been completed, and amid great demonstrations of rejoicing a train had steamed over the completed portion of the line. The question of the organisation of British Kaffraria into a separate Government, was exciting a good deal of discussion; and a proposal made by the Griqua chief that he should settle that portion of it which is designated No-man's-land, was likely to be acceded to, on condition that he consented to occupy the position of a tributary chief. The agitation for a separation of the two provinces had been revived in the Eastern province; but it was thought that the colony was scarcely able to incur the expense of two Governments.

#### CHINA.

The *Moniteur* publishes General Montauban's reports from the French head-quarters in China. The General states that the prisoners of the allied army who were carried to Peking were well treated. On the side of the French, besides some soldiers of the escort, Colonel Grandchamps, the Abbé Dulue, and M. Delature, were made prisoners by the Chinese.

Another series of despatches has been received from Lord Elgin, and published in the *Gazette*, relative to the allied operations in China. It will be seen that our Plenipotentiary does not adopt in its extreme form the imputation of treachery made by Sir Hope Grant with reference to the interruption of his march by Sankolinsin. With much discrimination he writes of the renewal of hostilities on the 18th of September:—

To hazard conjectures as to the motives by which the Chinese functionaries are actuated is not a very safe undertaking; and it is very possible that further information may modify the views which I now entertain on this point. I am, however, disposed at present to doubt there having been a deliberate intention of treachery on the part of Prince Tsai and his colleague, but I apprehend that the General-in-Chief, Sankolinsin, thought that they had compromised his military position by allowing our army to establish itself so near his lines at Chan-kialwan. He sought to counteract the evil effect of this by making a great swagger of parade and preparation to resist, when the allied armies approached the camping ground allotted to them. Several of our people, Colonel Walker, with his escort, my private secretary, Mr. Loch, Baron Gros' Secretary of Em-

bassy, Comte de Bastard, and others, passed through the Tartar army during the course of the morning on their way from Tungchow without encountering any rudeness or ill-treatment whatsoever. At about a quarter to ten, however, a French Commissariat officer was assaulted by some Tartar soldiers under circumstances which are not very clearly ascertained, and this incident gave rise to an engagement, which soon became general. On the whole, I come to the conclusion that in the proceedings of the Chinese plenipotentiaries and Commander-in-Chief in this instance, there was that mixture of stupidity, want of straightforwardness, suspicion, and bluster which characterises so generally the conduct of affairs in this country; but I cannot believe that after the experience which Sankolinsin had already had of our superiority in the field, either he or his civil colleagues could have intended to bring on a conflict in which, as the event has proved, he was sure to be worsted. At the same time, the facts that he covered by his guns, and with a portion of his troops, the ground assigned to us, and that a French officer, returning from Tungchow with the knowledge and consent of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, was assaulted and killed on his lines, entirely justify both the charge of bad faith which has been brought against the Chinese authorities for their conduct in this instance, and the proceedings of the allied Commanders-in-Chief which have ensued therefrom.

It would appear that when the mail left Lord Elgin was in communication with the brother of the Emperor, the Prince Kung—the former commissioner, Prince Ai, I, or Tsai, under whose mismanagement the preparations for negotiation had been interrupted, having been deprived of his commission. This fact should make the friends of the prisoners, English and French, at Peking, perfectly easy as to their safety. It is evident the Chinese desire to make peace, and equally certain that they know that their interest lies in behaving well to their involuntary guests.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mazzini left Naples for London on the 20th ult. A new expedition to Central Africa in search of Dr. Vogel is being prepared in Germany.

A scientific expedition is about leaving France to explore Southern Siberia, and particularly that portion contiguous to the Amoor.

A letter from Sebastopol announces that General Todleben is now there, and that the fortifications on the north side are undergoing repairs.

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.—"We are informed," says the *Constitutionnel*, "that the French troops are taking up their winter quarters in Syria."

The Greek Chambers have been dissolved. On the 28th the decree of Otho was received in the Chambers with the cry of "Long live the King."

SCARCITY OF SPECIE IN AUSTRIA.—So great is the scarcity of specie in Austria, and so low the resources of the Treasury, that a decree has been issued for creating notes for the low sum of ten kreutzers, a sum somewhat less than a halfpenny.

The King of Portugal, on receipt of the news of Admiral Napier's death, ordered the Portuguese Navy to go into mourning for three days. The Portuguese Ambassador has written to Lady Napier to express the condolences of the King at Sir Charles's death.

SIR JOHN BOWRING AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Sir John Bowring has accepted a diplomatic appointment from the Government of the Sandwich Islands to act as their commissioner for placing the commercial relations of that country with other communities on a satisfactory footing.

PRINCE MURAT AND NAPLES.—The Brussels *Independence* publishes a letter which Prince Murat has addressed to one of his friends relative to the kingdom of Naples. The Prince, while declaring himself an advocate of Italian Unity, pronounces for the system of Federation, which would leave the autonomy of the different States untouched. He also speaks in strong terms of the policy of Sardinia towards the Two Sicilies. The *Independence* observes that it is evidently as a pretender to the crown of the Two Sicilies that the Prince Murat has written this sort of protest.

A VISIT TO THE SACRED MOUNTAIN IN JAPAN.—Mr. E. B. De Fonblanque sends home a long account of a visit paid by Mr. Alcock (the British Envoy in Japan), himself, and six other English gentlemen, to Fusi-jama, the reputed "holy" mountain in the interior of Japan, 17,000 feet high. The journey was performed on horseback, and not "in state." The party met everywhere with courtesy and respect. The country is described as beautiful and well-cultivated, and the towns and villages denote good order and prosperity. We quote some passages with regard to the summit of the mountain:—

At first we met with little snow, but as we advanced we found large patches here and there, and on reaching the summit, after four hours' toil, the tubs of water near the temple were frozen into a compact mass. The temple of Fusi-jama is a most modest, unpretending little hut, adorned with a few gods in lava and some common tinsel ornaments. Here the devout lay their offerings upon the altar, and in return have their garments stamped with strange figures and devices in token of their having accomplished their pilgrimage. Great virtue is attached to these stamps, particularly for the cure of cutaneous diseases, and their number is only limited by the size of the garment and the extent of the fee. I invested an entire uzeboo (1s. 6d.), and received the impress of all the gods, and (unless likenesses are very deceptive) of all the devils too, of Fusi-jama. Having visited the temple, we proceeded to the highest point of the crater; here Mr. Alcock's standard-bearer unfurled the British flag, while we fired a royal salute in its honour, his Excellency setting the example by discharging the five barrels of his revolver into the crater, and the rest following till twenty-one guns had been fired. We then gave three cheers, sang "God save the Queen," and finished by drinking "the health of her gracious Majesty" in champagne, iced in the snows of Fusi-jama,



to the utter amazement of the Japanese, who had never before seen such startling religious ceremonies. The crater of Fusi-jama is between two and three miles in circumference, and about 600 yards in depth, and it resulted from observations made by Mr. Robinson that the highest point is something more than 14,000 feet above the sea. The Japanese have generally allowed 17,000. There has been no eruption for three centuries. We were fortunate enough to have a fine, clear, sunny day for the ascent, and, as we looked below and around us, there lay the fair land of Japan like a highly-coloured map, the points of its headlands jutting sharply into the blue sea; range upon range of mountains stretching across the full length of the island as far as the eye could reach, and rivers winding through green valleys, gradually increasing in size till they empty themselves into the sea. Had our journey been as disagreeable as it was the reverse, that one view would have richly repaid us for our toil. Well may the Japanese be proud of their beautiful Fusi-jama.

### Law and Police.

**THE CAMBRIDGE PROCTORIAL SYSTEM.**—An action against the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, which involves the jurisdiction of the Proctors, came on in the Court of Common Pleas on Friday. The plaintiff is a young woman named Kempe, who had been confined in the Spinning-house (a sort of private prison), under the pretext that she was an immoral character, and was in the company of students. The action was for false imprisonment. It appears that, when arrested, the plaintiff was on her way to a ball, to which she had been invited by a student who had just obtained his degree. She was conveyed to the Spinning-house, brought before the Vice-Chancellor, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. After she had been confined four days, she was liberated on the ground that she was a respectable person. Mr. E. James and three other Queen's Counsels, with Mr. Couch, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Fitzroy Kelly was the leading counsel for the defendant. The case was concluded on Saturday. The Chief Justice required the verdict to be given in the form of answers to three questions, having reference—first, to the conduct of the proctors; next, to that of the Vice-Chancellor; and, lastly, to the fitness of the prison as a place of confinement. The jury, in their verdict, exonerated the proctors from blame, and found that the prison was a suitable place of confinement; but decided "that the Vice-Chancellor did not make due inquiry, and that the punishment was undeserved." They also gave damages forty shillings. The judge was not satisfied with that part of the decision which applied to the Vice-Chancellor, and required that the jury should give an answer yes or no to this question—"Did the Vice-Chancellor hear and examine the plaintiff, and was he satisfied of the matters alleged in respect of the plaintiff by the proctors; that the plaintiff had been in the company of the undergraduates for idle, disorderly, and immoral purposes?" The jury expressed their inability to give a distinct reply to this question, but repeated their former opinion that the Vice-Chancellor should have made further inquiries before punishing the plaintiff. The Judge ultimately stated that he should record a verdict for the plaintiff, but would give his opinion upon it in writing.—Another case, "Ebbon v. Neville," substantially the same, was heard on Monday. Mr. Edwin James (for plaintiff), intimated an intention to carry both cases to another tribunal. After some remarks from Mr. O'Malley and Sir F. Kelly (for the University), it was agreed that the verdict should be entered for the plaintiff, and that if it should be sustained by the Court of Error, to which an appeal would be forthwith carried, the plaintiff should be entitled to a verdict of 25*l.* in each case, instead of 40*s.*, as conditionally given by the jury in Kempe's case on Saturday. Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Denman were appointed to draw up the particulars of appeal, to be certified by the Lord Chief Justice. A verdict for the plaintiff, with 25*l.* damages, was then entered.

**THE GREAT FAILURE IN THE LEATHER TRADE.**—The proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, excited great interest, that being the day fixed for the consideration of the certificates to be awarded to Messrs. Thomas Laurence, William Mortimore, and F. B. Schrader, the partners in the great leather factors' firm of St. Mary-axe and Liverpool. It transpired at the commencement of the proceedings that the official assignee has in hand 50,000*l.* assets of the London house, and 20,000*l.* of the Liverpool house. There was a formidable array of opposition, including representatives of several London bankers. The cross-examination of Mr. Thomas Laurence elicited some very remarkable disclosures. Mr. Laurence owned that in his account with Messrs. W. and C. Munday, in 1858, he had no security for an advance of 62,000*l.*, except Messrs. Munday's renewed acceptances. He also admitted that in his account with Mr. W. G. Gibson, of Godalming, he had no security whatever against an advance of 164,000*l.*, except Mr. Gibson's renewed acceptances. It will be remembered that Mr. James Herbert Smith's tan-yard was mortgaged to Messrs. Streatfeild and Co. Mr. Laurence admits having known that J. H. Smith and Co. were so far insolvent from the commencement, that, unless helped by him, they must have stopped. With reference to the valuation of 16,000*l.* for Mr. James Herbert Smith's mine, Mr. Laurence admits he made no inquiry about that property, and that he knew that Mr. J. H. Smith's share in it had been bought the year before for 500*l.* In cross-examination Mr. Laurence confesses that a transfer of 50,000*l.*, made from the account of the executors of Mr. V. H. Smith to that of Mr. J. H. Smith, was effected in order to make it

appear to his clerks that Mr. J. H. Smith's account had been diminished by this amount. It further transpired that this transfer was first placed in the cash journal by one of the inferior clerks, without any sum being attached to it, and that the amount was not fixed at 50,000*l.* until several days afterwards. There were some further revelations of importance with regard to Messrs. Streatfeild's transactions with Messrs. Ryder and Co., of Paris. Mr. Ryder, in 1854, was a clerk with Messrs. Streatfeild at 50*l.* a year. He went on a journey on account of the firm, and set up in business in Paris on his own account with a capital of 1,000*l.* lent him by Messrs. Streatfeild on a policy of insurance. Messrs. Streatfeild advanced him money as he wanted it by means of their own acceptances against his drafts, and in many instances Mr. Ryder would keep half the money in Paris, and remit the other half to London for the use of Messrs. Streatfeild. Mr. Schrader, of Glasgow and Liverpool, who had been a clerk to J. H. Smith and Co., was accommodated by the Liverpool firm to the extent of 14,000*l.*, and Mr. Laurence owns that this accommodation was at his (Laurence's) own suggestion. The process of bill drawing was thus: Mr. Schrader drew on Laurence, Mortimore, and Co., of Liverpool, who remitted the bills to Streatfeild and Co., of London, who paid them away to Messrs. Munday and others, by whom they were turned into cash. The bankrupt's examination was finally adjourned for a week.

**THE HACKNEY MURDER.**—The Central Criminal Court was occupied on Wednesday with the trial of Anne Padfield for the murder of her illegitimate child. The circumstances were peculiarly distressing, it appearing the accused had come to London as a domestic servant, and while in service had been seduced by a youth of eighteen, and then deserted. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Bramwell then passed sentence of death, betraying deep emotion while so doing. The prisoner began to cry bitterly, and shrieked for mercy. She was removed from the bar in an almost insensible condition.

**MR. HULLAH'S BANKRUPTCY.**—The examination meeting at the Bankruptcy Court was held on Friday. The accounts show that on the 31st December, 1858, Mr. Hullah had a surplus of 2,355*l.*, and that he came to the Court owing 22,227*l.* The assets are returned 19,510*l.* The house and personal expenditure was 1,853*l.*; trade expenses, 1,107*l.*; and the losses, 2,236*l.* He passed without opposition.

**A PUPIL TEACHER COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.**—At an Exeter inquest on the body of John Bourne, a little boy, aged nine years, who was taken ill and died after a flogging he had received in the Devon and Exeter Central School, the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Charles Edward Hawker, the pupil teacher by whom the flogging was inflicted.

**THE ROAD MURDER.**—On Friday a meeting of the Trowbridge magistrates was held, for the express purpose of investigating into the mysterious stained garment, the discovery of which was first mentioned before Mr. Saunders. Evidence at great length was then gone into, the general tendency of which was to show that the stains upon this garment found in the boiler-hole had nothing to do with the murder. The ownership of the garment was not traced. At the close of the examination, Mr. Ludlow said, they had now no other witnesses to examine. The magistrates were agreed in this, that it was wrong, or rather culpable, in Mr. Foley, not to have brought the fact of the finding of this garment before them; but in not doing so, he only used his own judgment, instead of consulting them. He bore very high testimony to the character of Mr. Foley, and the confidence which the magistrates reposed in him. Sir J. Awdry said, it was to be regretted that Foley did not mention the circumstance of the finding of the garment at first, but, for all he (Sir J. W. Awdry) could see, the officer came to no other than a right conclusion that it had nothing to do with the case, and therefore he did not bring it forward. Mr. Stapleton, the surgeon, said he was present at the post-mortem examination. He saw no marks of suffocation, and was of opinion that death resulted instantly from the cutting of the child's throat, and that the child was conscious when it was inflicted. He thought that the cut on the hand spoke emphatically as to the mode of death, and as the consciousness of the child at the time. There was nothing at all remarkable about the cuts. With regard to the stab in the side he could not say whether it was inflicted during life or not. It might have been a poke after the child was in the privy, to push it down; that had been his impression. It is stated that Mr. Sylvester, the coroner for North Wilts, is preparing affidavits to lay before the Court of Queen's Bench upon the application for the writ *ad melius inquirendum* being renewed next term.

**THE IRISH KIDNAPPING CASE.**—The application on the part of Miss Aylward, of proselytising notoriety, for a discharge on the ground that the Court of Queen's Bench had no authority to commit Miss Aylward to any prison for contempt of court but the Four Courts Marshalsea; and that having, in the first instance, committed her to Richmond Prison, the Court had exceeded its jurisdiction by subsequently removing her to Grangegorman Penitentiary, came before the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Friday, and the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court on Saturday. His Lordship, after reviewing the circumstances which had led to the lady's commitment for six months, and which will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, decided that Miss Aylward be recommitted. The Irish

papers state that Miss Aylward lives on the fat of the land, and holds her levees of friends in Grangegorman prison.

### Miscellaneous News.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO GARIBALDI.**—Mr. Richardson intends to move, in the Court of Common Council, a resolution to the effect that the freedom be presented to Garibaldi.—*City Press.*

**A YOUNG LADY APPOINTED KEEPER OF A LIGHTHOUSE.**—Miss Jane C. Martin has been appointed keeper of the Marblehead light. As assistant to her father she gained a thorough experience in light-keeping. She now takes the place of Ezekiel Darling, who, after twenty-five years of service, has resigned on account of the infirmities of age.—*Boston Courier.*

**RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.**—It appears that last year four companies paid dividends at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum and under; nine between 1 and 2 per cent.; 25 between 2 and 3 per cent.; 32 between 3 and 4 per cent.; 29 between 4 and 5 per cent.; 19 between 5 and 6 per cent.; five between 6 and 7 per cent.; four between 7 and 8 per cent.; one between 8 and 9 per cent.; and four between 9 and 10 per cent.

**ANTI-TOBACCO MOVEMENT.**—A meeting for the promotion of the objects of the British Anti-Tobacco Society in Edinburgh was held on Friday afternoon. The Lord Provost presided. There was a pretty numerous attendance. Professor Miller delivered a lengthened and able address against the use of tobacco. Mr. Reynolds, secretary to the society, also spoke, and Mr. Thomas Knox stated that the present was only the initiatory meeting of a series which it was intended to hold in the city to promote the movement.

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.**—The negotiations between the Society of Arts and the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have terminated satisfactorily. The Commissioners accept the trust offered by the Society, provided a sufficient guarantee is given. The guarantee now amounts to 366,800*l.*, subscribed by 662 persons. The Commissioners have granted a site on their estate at South Kensington; so the Exhibition of 1862 is now a certainty.

**A DREADFUL TRAGEDY** has taken place near the town of Normanton, in Yorkshire. Two colliers appear to have had an old quarrel about a footpath which ran by the side of their cottages, the exclusive right to which each of them claimed. One of them returning home in an intoxicated state, made use of insulting language to the wife of his neighbour, whereupon the latter attacked him with a piece of wood. A fight ensued, which resulted in the fracture of the aggressor's skull. Such are the fruits of drunkenness and unbridled passion.

**THE NEW COPPER COINAGE.**—There has been a great deal of talk, says the *Observer*, about the new copper coinage in reference to the word "Britt" (with two t's), which stands for Britanniarum, in some coins rendered by "Britanniar." In fact, there is nothing more common than this mode of contraction, which is well known to all collectors of old Roman coins, where Coss stands for Consulibus, or Consules (two), where Augg represents two Augusti, and Auggg three of that distinguished rank, &c. In these observations we must not be considered the apologists of the new coinage, which is as poor, as meagre, and as uninteresting as any which it has been our lot to witness.

**MAIL-CLAD VESSELS.**—At the eleventh hour, after more than 250,000*l.* sterling has been spent upon building the gigantic armour-plated ship *Warrior*, the Lords of the Admiralty have discovered that she is not the description of vessel that will combine stability with invulnerability; but, after stopping the works for two whole days, pending the deliberations which were being held at Whitehall on the subject, the following decision was arrived at:—"She is not the vessel we could wish for, but, after laying out so much money upon her, it will be as well to see what can be made of her." So, in accordance with the resolution, the company in whose yard the ship is building have been urged to use every possible exertion to get the ship into the water before the end of the year. Thus, while we are wasting our energies upon the doubtful experiment, the Emperor of the French has tested his *La Gloire*, the performances of which have been again reported as having given great satisfaction, and is quietly but rapidly constructing several other vessels on a similar plan.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The following notice of a motion to be made during the next session has been given by Mr. William Ewart:—"Business of the House.—That it is expedient to consider whether this House may not be relieved of a certain portion of its labours by the appointment of tribunals which may conduct its private business, subject to the re-consideration and supervision of the House. Also by the relegation of certain matters, now submitted to private bill committees, to the municipal corporations of cities and boroughs. That the House of Commons, being thus partially relieved in the discharge of its duties, be divided into committees consisting of seven members each, such as a committee of finance, a committee of law, &c., to which committees bills appertaining to the several subjects submitted to the consideration of such committees shall be referred; and that more than one committee to consider different bills on the same subject be appointed, if required. That, on the report on each bill being made to the House, a day be appointed for the consideration of such report



That select committees likewise consist of not more than seven members. That select committees, as well as those above suggested, be chosen by a committee of selection, who shall choose them on account of their experience and knowledge of the subject submitted to their consideration; and that the members of such committee shall make a declaration that they will regularly attend such committees."

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES. —Mr. Lincoln stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportionate to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forwards, and his hands clasped behind his back. In matter of dress, he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable, he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and at the same time simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark grey eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and, though thin, is wiry. His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than Webster; but it is unlike either. It is very large, and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-out mouth, and a large complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, complete the description. —*Chicago Press.*

MR. TIDD PRATT ON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. —Mr. Tidd Pratt, Registrar of Friendly Societies, has been lecturing at Ely on the subject of those institutions. Mr. Pratt stated that the number of friendly societies established in England since 1793 was 29,000, of which 7,000 have ceased to exist, and at the present time there are about 22,000. The cause of so many societies falling off, was their inability to make their payments in consequence of the rate of contribution not being regulated by the age of the contributor. Persons desirous of enjoying the benefits of a society should not, if they lived in the country, trust to town agents, as they would very frequently find it difficult, if not impossible, to recover their money when they needed it; every village should have its own society. The best rates of payment were 1s. 1d. per month for persons between twenty-four and thirty, in order to receive up to sixty years of age (in case of protracted sickness or incapacity) 10s. a week; up to sixty-five, 1s. 2d.; seventy, 1s. 3d. The number of members of friendly societies was now 2,500,000. On the 20th of November, 1859, the depositors in savings-banks amounted to 1,479,723, the amount invested being 36,462,440l. Of the depositors, 213,473 have an average investment of 6d. each; 294,739, 2l. 10s. 6d.; 194,133, 6l. 15s. 4d.; so that 702,345 persons were depositors under 7l. each, with a capital of 2,161,974l. As regards the public funds, the whole number of accounts in the Bank of England on which dividends were payable was 269,328, and of this number the dividends payable to 94,301 persons did not exceed 10l. per annum; 44,917 did not exceed 20l.; 86,943 did not exceed 100l.; so that of 269,328 dividends 226,161 did not exceed 100l. per annum. Only 203 dividends exceeded 4,000l. per annum. The number of persons receiving annuities under the act relating to savings-banks was 6,466, the amount being 135,700l. per annum. Of benefit building societies there are about 2,000, with a paid-up capital of not less than 5,000,000l.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL. —A general court of the governors of this charity was held on Friday, at the London Tavern, to receive the half-yearly report of the board of the general committee. Mr. John Remington Mills presided. The report presented states that the number of children in the establishment after the present election will be 83 girls and 184 boys, or altogether 267. Fourteen cases of scarlatina have occurred, one of which was fatal. All the other children are well, and the schools are in a satisfactory state. The committee report that the main building had been finished, with the exception of some trifling matters, by the time mentioned, and in a satisfactory manner, for the sum of 7,238l. 11s. 8d. Although the committee have ceased to make special appeals on behalf of the centenary fund, yet until the account is closed they respectfully solicit further contributions, so as to meet, if possible, the additional cost of fittings and furniture. By the alterations, provision has now been made for the accommodation of 400 children. After the present election there will be twenty-seven children more than was originally contemplated, and the committee propose to take at least sixty children next year, and a still larger number as soon as they have sufficient funds to maintain them. The Chairman referred to several items in the report, and said that if the recommendations of the committee was adopted, they would soon be 2,000l. in debt. Mr. Roberts concurred. Mr. Tomkins defended the report, and moved its adoption, which was duly seconded. The Rev. Dr. Wills thought they ought to put their trust in God and appeal to the generosity of the public. He believed the new appeal would

be responded to. Several gentlemen coincided. The Chairman said he hoped they would always trust in Providence; but, in so doing, they were not justified in committing an act of imprudence. The report was then adopted, there being two dissentients. Resolutions, changing some of the rules of the charity, having been adopted, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman, the court separated. Sixteen boys and nine girls were then elected to the benefits of the charity.

### Literature.

*An Introduction to the Criticism of the Old Testament, and to Biblical Interpretation: with an Analysis of the Books of the Old Testament and Apocrypha.* Originally written by the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.: now revised and edited by the Rev. JOHN AYRE, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. London: Longman and Co.

This volume is intended, we suppose, to supplant the corresponding volume prepared for the last edition of "Horne's Introduction," by Dr. Davidson. The controversy raised respecting that performance may have made it necessary for the publishers to maintain the value of Mr. Horne's work by the issue of a second volume less liable to orthodox objection. Those who may have desired it have here a "safe" book, — if, indeed, safety lie in the subordination of criticism to established opinion: and such as are satisfied with the remaining portions of Mr. Horne's Introduction, as recently edited, have, in Mr. Ayre's work, a volume much more suited to its general character and standard of merit than was Dr. Davidson's. No reference is made by Mr. Ayre, in the preface or elsewhere, to the special place to which his book may expect to be promoted: nor is any mention made of Dr. Davidson's similar production. Perhaps, on the whole, this must be pronounced to be in good taste, and good feeling. But we observe that the editor rather ostentatiously uses Dr. Davidson's "Sacred Hermeneutics"; and will be detected by those knowing the whole case in quoting him against himself as he appears in his later work; although the doctor had explicitly asked, in the preface to the volume that gained so mixed a reputation, to have it considered as the representation of his mature opinion, by which he would be judged rather than by previous publications. In one or two instances, however, Mr. Ayre distinctly states that Dr. Davidson has changed his views: and he thus saves himself from any very unfavourable interpretation of the uses to which he has put passages that their writer might not now wish to endorse.

The plan Mr. Ayre has adopted is in the highest degree unsatisfactory and objectionable. He considers that "it was his task to re-arrange and condense Mr. Horne's matter, and to make additions." In thus preserving Mr. Horne's work, he has reproduced a large quantity of matter that is irrelevant, erroneous, and useless: and in confining his labours to the supplementing of that work, in the way of supplying defects, correcting mistakes, and adding the results of later research, he has presented his own materials under the greatest disadvantages and in the worst conceivable form, — requiring, as it does, the unsaying by the editor of much that has been said by the author, — giving to the book a very fragmentary character, — and entangling the student in a vast mass of reading that he might well have been spared. Surely no good end could be served by reprinting such matter as the following: —

"A knowledge of the original languages of Scripture is of the utmost importance, and indeed absolutely necessary, to him who is desirous of ascertaining the genuine meaning of the Sacred Volume. Happily, the means of acquiring these languages are now so numerous and easy of access, that the student, who wishes to derive his knowledge of the Oracles of God from pure sources, can be at no loss for guides to direct him in this delightful pursuit."

Or, again: —

"The moral sense or interpretation, advocated by the late Professor Kant of Berlin (whose philosophical system has obtained many followers on the Continent), consists in setting aside the laws of grammatical and historical interpretation, and attributing a moral meaning to those passages of Scripture, which, agreeably to grammatical interpretation, contain nothing coincident with the moral dictates of unassisted reason."

Whatever this sort of writing may have been considered years ago, it is now platitudinous and absurdity. And we respectfully suggest to Mr. Ayre that he has sometimes caught the weak and fond tone of the matter he edits: — as, when opposing Tholuck's assertion that the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews appears to have believed in the inspiration of the Septuagint version, he says: —

"This is not the place to say what might be said in opposition to such views; let it suffice to warn the student against them, and to add that those who have carefully acquainted themselves with works like that which has been frequently referred to — 'Lee's Inspira-

tion of Holy Scriptures' — will be well armed against teachings so unsound."

And again, when he winds up a discussion of one of the most delicate problems of interpretation — namely, the explanation of the imprecations in the Psalms — with this little anecdote! —

"A burning indignation against atrocious crimes, and an instinctive desire that the offender should undergo condign punishment, Dr. Kitto has endeavoured to show must be perfectly justifiable. And Mr. Hibbard illustrates this principle by the following narrative: — 'I happened to be reading one of the imprecatory psalms, and, as I paused to make a remark, my little boy, a lad of ten years, asked me with some earnestness, "Father, do you think it right for a good man to pray for the destruction of his enemies like that?" and at the same time referred me to Christ as praying for his enemies. I paused a moment, to know how to shape the reply, so as to fully meet and satisfy his enquiry, and then said, "My son, if an assassin should enter the house by night, and murder your mother, and then escape, and the sheriff and citizens were all out in pursuit, trying to catch him, would you not pray God that they might succeed and arrest him, and that he might be brought to justice?" "O yes," said he, "but I never saw it so before. I did not know that was the meaning of these psalms." "Yes," said I, "my son, the men against whom David prays were bloody men, men of falsehood and crime, enemies to the peace of society, seeking his own life; and, unless they were arrested and their wicked devices defeated, many innocent persons must suffer." The explanation perfectly satisfied his mind.'"

The first of these passages is quite inconsistent with the character of a student's book: — "let it suffice to warn," may suitably be said in the family, in the pulpit, or on the platform; but it must not be addressed to students, ministers, and scholars, for whom such a book as this is surely intended. And as to the story; it is beneath the dignity of the discussion: — and those who are capable of feeling at all, and of examining intelligently, the difficulties presented by the imprecatory psalms, are scarcely likely to permit their inquiries to be terminated, or their objections to be silenced, by the perfect satisfaction felt on the subject of Mr. Hibbard's "little boy, a lad of ten years old."

The general spirit of Mr. Ayre's labours is highly commendable. He seems to have done his work honestly and thoroughly, from his own point of view. He is impartial in the representation of opinions from which he differs; and is candid in admitting their force, as far as he apprehends it. There are many indications of more than common fairness and sincerity, and of freedom from the "fear o' the folk"; — as, for instance, in his rejection of the authority of the titles to the psalms, — his adoption of that view of the imprecatory psalms elaborated some years ago by the late American Professor Edwards, — his surrender of the Solomonic authorship of Ecclesiastes, — his protest against erecting the allegorical interpretation of Solomon's Song (to which, however, he himself adheres,) into a question of piety or orthodoxy, — and many admissions scattered up and down his treatment of the historical books. But at times we cannot rid ourselves of the feeling that a brief is held by the editor on behalf of certain traditional opinions; and that more than once his criticism arbitrarily selects its conclusion when it seems undesirable to disturb established views. It was inevitable that a book that has a face always towards another book that it is to supplant — which is really though unconfessedly the case here — should have something of this character.

As to actual performance, Mr. Ayre has already made for himself a place amongst biblical scholars. Of no work known to us may it more truly be said, that its learning consists in a knowledge of books, and not in "ingrown scholarship." And, besides this, the supplementary plan adopted is so injurious to continuity — breaking the discussions into bits, tacking on the valuable matter as an appendage to the useless, and occasioning sometimes confusion and incoherence — that there is no chapter of the work of which we can speak with entire satisfaction. The general shaping of the materials appears to have been very decidedly influenced by Dr. Davidson's volume: and, though we have not compared the contents as now arranged with former editions of Mr. Horne's work, we believe the book has gained a good deal by being conformed in this respect to a model that the editor had ready to hand. In supplementing the chapters on Criticism proper, and on Interpretation, the works on which the editor has chiefly relied are Dr. Davidson's "Biblical Criticism" and "Sacred Hermeneutics": and the larger part of his most valuable matter is referred to their pages. On the subject of the much-disputed Quotations from the Old Testament in the New, and on Seeming Contradictions, Mr. Ayre has taken, of course, a very different path from his recent predecessor; adhering, however, pretty closely to that same predecessor's former path through the same field. Mr. Horne's classification of quotations according to their internal form, which Dr. Davidson was a good deal reviled for rejecting, is reprinted by Mr. Ayre; but with an intimation that it



is preserved only because "it would not be becoming in an editor of Mr. Horne's book to interfere with a classification which he adopted after so much patient labour": while the tables based on Dr. Randolph's system are altogether omitted, as too uncertain for any practical use. In the chapter on Inspiration, written solely by the editor, the view maintained is that which may be conveniently represented by the name of Professor Lee—whose work is followed and used freely throughout this volume on all points that relate to the authority of Scripture: and special arguments are directed against Tholuck and Magnaucht. The author writes with moderation. He admits a human as well as divine element in the Scriptures; and does not maintain that inspiration necessarily supposes infallibility, though himself believing the sacred writers to have been actually preserved from error even in minor matters. He thinks that "fear of impairing the certainty of faith by allowing that inspiration does not necessarily suppose infallibility may have been carried too far"—though "there is some reason for it": and reminds his readers that, "it is indisputable that the Bible as we have it is not wholly free from error"—such error as transcribers have committed, and which criticism seeks to remedy. But, even those of us who will readily agree in the whole conclusion at which Mr. Ayre arrives as to the authority of Scripture, can hardly claim for him the merit of having treated the subject with any originality, or unusual clearness and force.

Mr. Ayre has spent all his strength on the Date and Authorship of the Pentateuch. This chapter is, on the whole, the best piece of writing in the book. The Mosaic authorship is defended: and all that can be said on that side is carefully adduced. It is also fairly attempted to do justice to objectors; though the anti-Mosaists would scarcely think their case adequately represented. Surely, the author is at least right in the rejection of such an arbitrary hypothesis of composition as that of Hupfeld; whether there be still ground for some other form of documentary hypothesis or no. His conclusions on this question are stated with decision; and, for the most part, do not unjustifiably exceed the evidence on which they are rested. For this part of the volume, Mr. Ayre has relied on the works of Hengstenberg, Havernich, and Keil. In his introductions to the succeeding historical books, Keil again is the great authority—except, of course, about the book of Jasher.

All that part of the volume which consists of special Introductions to the several books of the Old Testament, is almost as far removed from satisfactoriness as possible. Mr. Horne's very inadequate prefaces or analyses are given; and Mr. Ayre adds fragmentarily what ought to have been the backbone of the whole. Nor is what he adds, as to the representation of opinion and thoroughness of investigation, altogether such matter as a student will look for. Saving the use of Keil again, the additional materials are chiefly drawn from, or their collection and distribution influenced by, the articles in Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature. The books for which Mr. Ayre has done most, and most satisfactorily, are the Psalms and the Prophecies of Isaiah. He has well defended the "Isaian" authorship of the later prophecies; and he has written not a little that is pertinent and valuable in the way of additions to Mr. Horne's treatment of the subject of prophecy in general. The supplemental matter to the remaining prophets calls for no particular remark:—established orthodox opinions are maintained, though not slavishly, nor without reason given.

The Apocrypha has had very little done for it by Mr. Ayre:—the accounts of the several books remain much as Mr. Horne left them; with "a few brief observations and references" now appended. Those who want real information must seek it elsewhere.

We thoroughly respect the feeling that has guided Mr. Ayre in his labours, and the spirit that pervades what he has done. We recognise his modesty and painstaking, his sincerity and liberality. Quite apart from the details of opinion, he himself commands respect. But it is the misfortune of the method he has pursued that he has not done justice to his own information, or to the subjects of which he has written. We should—forgetting the origin of the book—have been heartily glad to see such a volume more thoroughly and lucidly present the conservative view in Biblical criticism and interpretation. There is room for such a book. Certainly there is a destructiveness indulged by radical reformers in Biblical science, which deserves to be rebuked; but can be effectively rebuked only by a fair throw in learned, manful wrestling. It ought to get it. It is not unnatural to compare this volume, finally, with that it tacitly seeks to replace; and we must boldly say, that even if all the faults charged on Dr. Davidson's work be admitted to exist in it, there can be no

doubt that every real student will hold by the assailed book, as immeasurably more serviceable to him than Mr. Ayre's, and as more powerfully stimulating to further research and encouraging independence of judgment—by which its own possible errors may be corrected—than is the case with this mistaken though honestly-careful reproduction and extension of the work of Mr. Horne.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated.  
A Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by Wm. Smith, LL.D.  
The Decalogue Viewed as the Christian's Law. By R. Tudor, B.A.  
Scripture Lands in Connexion with their History. By G. L. Drew, M.A.  
Bright Gems for the Young.  
Olshausen's Commentary on the Gospel. Four Vols.  
Self-made Men. By the Rev. W. Anderson.  
Plain Paths for Youthful Runners. By Rev. T. Alexander, M.A.  
Life on the Earth; its Origin and Succession. By John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S.  
Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By H. Gouger.  
Our Exemplars, Poor and Rich. Edited by M. Davenport Hill.  
Fairy Land. By the late T. and J. Hood.  
Family Pictures. By the author of "Mary Powell."  
Nineteen Years in Polynesia. By Rev. George Turner.  
Life and Religion of the Hindoos. By Joguth Chunder Gangooly.  
Poems. By M. S.  
New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology. By O. S. and R. N. Fowler.  
Additions to Horne's Introduction, &c. By S. P. Traggelles, LL.D.  
The Divine Fatherhood in Relation to the Atonement. By J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.

## Cleanings.

Last week's number of *All the Year Round* contains the commencement of a new story by Mr. Charles Dickens, entitled "Great Expectations."

The editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*, which is vacant by the death of the former editor, is said to have been bestowed on Mr. Froude, the well-known historian.

The Council of the Society of Arts have prepared a Bill for the protection of Artistic Copyright, which is to be submitted to Parliament during the next session.

A new work of arctic travels, from the pen of Sir John Richardson, is about to be published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, under the title of "The Polar Regions."

Judge Haliburton is said to be engaged on a new work, containing an apology for the conduct of the Orangemen during the Canadian travels of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Munro has been commissioned to execute a monument in honour of the late Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated News*, which that gentleman's admirers at Boston, Manchester, and elsewhere, propose to erect.

Mr. Thackeray's new novel, to be commenced in next month's *Cornhill Magazine*, is called the "Adventures of Philip on his way through the world—who helped him, who robbed him, and who passed him by."

We (*Critic*) hear from the States that Nathaniel Hawthorne, among his Concord meadows, is engaged upon a new romance, which rumour says has for its subject English life; and that John Russell Lowell, of "Biglow Papers" celebrity, has several literary ventures on hand, among them a new book of " Fireside Travels."

M. Thiers has just sent to the press the last part of the eighteenth volume of his "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," to be published through Messrs. Paulin Lheureux and Co., on December 5. It is stated that the conclusion of the volume will contain a gorgeously drawn parallel between Napoleon I., Cæsar, and Alexander the Great.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.—Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "For every bad there might be a worse; and when one breaks his leg, let him be thankful it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it was not the dwelling of some poor man."

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, photographer to the Queen, had the honour of attending at Claremont on Monday and Tuesday last, to take portraits of her Majesty the ex-Queen Marie Amelie and his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, which were very successfully accomplished. Mr. Watkins had also received a commission to execute portraits of each member of the ex-royal family of France.

PERSONAL MARKS OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (NOW NAPOLEON III.)—Age, thirty-eight years; height, a metre and sixty-six centimetres; hair, chestnut; eyebrows, ditto; forehead, middling; eyes, grey and little; nose, big; mouth, middling; lips, thick; beard, brown; moustaches, fair; chin, pointed; visage, oval; complexion, pale. Special features:—Head stuck down between the shoulders; shoulders, broad; back, round; some grey hairs.—*Italian Hue and Cry*, 1846.

THE EMPRESS AND THE WATERLOO VETERAN.—The Empress of the French, while at the station on her way to Perth, had her attention drawn to a

soldier in extreme ill-health, but bearing upon his person several decorations for actual service. Prompted, doubtless, by sympathy for his infirmity, she gave him a small donation, when one of the attendants, with more officiousness than good taste, reminded her Majesty that she had befriended a man who had fought at Waterloo. "Then he is the more deserving," replied the Empress, "for he contended with a brave enemy."

OVER THE STELVIO IN THE TYROL.—Before us is a small house, strongly built to resist storms and avalanches. It shelters another inspector. When we reach it we find ourselves at the summit of the pass—9,100 feet above the sea. The high Ortler Spitz rises up before us, one mass of glittering snow. Its glaciers are close to us, separated only by one deep, narrow abyss. We are dazzled by the whiteness, yet we cannot but look on the sparkling mountain, and trace with our eye the vast fields of snow, and the rounded heights so smooth and brilliant, retiring one behind another, higher and more distant—all so sublime, so silent. We are glad to look on the house again—and feel in it a human sympathy. The warm sun is melting the thick snow that lies on the roof, and its occasional dripping is the one sound that breaks the stillness. We clamber up to the square stone pillar that denotes the boundary between Tyrol and Lombardy. It stands amid thick snow. A few steps below the frozen mass, grows the blue gentianella, that loves so well the keen winds of the lonely mountain, and whispers to the glaciers of flowers fairer than itself that deck the valleys, and of the bee that sings to them there, in return for the honey she steals. No bee sings here, all is frozen into stillness; and that modest beautiful flower, like some missionary of mercy, leaves the pleasant song, and sweet companionship of her kind, and undismayed dwells alone, shedding the light of her sweet eyes on the coldness and hardness surrounding her. Her loving breast, opening on the cheerless and the deserted, is clothed by heaven with its own celestial hues. Looking down the pass on the Tyrolean side, we see a wall of ice, vast tracts of snow, and lofty peaks, on the right. A tremendous chasm divides these glittering regions from the rocky precipice on which our road is cut. At a full trot we begin the marvellous descent. Zig-zag goes the road mile after mile. We look over the parapet, and there, in successive terraces, we see it far below us. We continually pass under the thick sloping roofs over which the avalanches sweep into the gulf beneath. The gorgeous glaciers opposite stream down far below us. We trace with our eye the mighty frozen sea, up to where the icy mass ranges itself in regular steps between two distant peaks. At the summit a tremendous cliff rises, over which a thick ribbed curtain hangs in glistening folds. Above this a vast snowy plain stretches far, far away; till, rising in a grand slope, another mountain-top closes the view. We are dazzled by its brilliancy. Our eyes ache, but still we gaze in wonder at the stupendous mountain. It is at once so smiling and so sublime. Until 1804 no human being had ever visited those regions, but in that year a chamois hunter from the Passceyrthal, accompanied by two men from the Zillerthal, climbed to its summit. Since that time two or three other persons have been to the top. But there are vast glittering tracts which no human foot has ever trod, over which no bird has ever winged its way. Indescribably bright, it seems to catch the light of heaven itself, as it rises up into the clear blue firmament. We imagine celestial music would greet us on these shining heights, and that troops of angels will pass along yonder mighty steps. . . . Looking down the gorge we could see the rich dark pine-forests edging the lower glaciers, and covering the mountain below us. We still continued our winding descent—down—down—backwards and forwards. We are now on a level with the topmost branches of a pine-tree, and through the feathery foliage we still look at the bright glacier. We pass the ruins of a house which has been destroyed by an avalanche. We come to a clean white-washed post-house, where a large crucifix hanging over the door tells us we are once more in Tyrol. How warm it is getting. Bees are humming again. The thundering torrent in the gorge has escaped from its frozen cave. Sunny little waterfalls are bubbling down the rocky mountain-side, rejoicing in their newly-found life. The scent of pines and flowers meets us. Down—still down—the great snowy mountain getting higher as we descend. We now catch peeps of light green slopes among the forests below us. A tapering spire rises in the centre of the narrow gorge, and a few houses cluster near it. This is Trefoi. The village inn stands on the roadside. We stop under its hospitable overhanging roof.—*Through the Tyrol to Venice*, by Mrs. Newman Hall.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTH.

RAWLINSON.—November 23, at Chedburgh Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

MACKINNON—MARSHALL.—November 17, at Penton-park Chapel, by the Rev. John Harrop, Mr. E. Mackinnon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Marshall, all of Rawdon.

HOULDSWORTH—VICKERS.—November 17, at the New Chapel, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, Mr. George Houldsworth, to Miss Elizabeth Vickers, both of that town.

HOLDEN—MARDEN.—November 19, at Zion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, Mr. George Holden



to Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Maraden, Soylent.

WINTLE-PEACOCK.—November 20, at Zion Chapel, by the Rev. George Wood, Mr. Henry S. P. Wintle, of Melbourne, Victoria, Coronation-road, to Emily Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Peacock, of Bristol.

FLEMING-LEE.—November 22, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, Mr. Joshua Fleming, to Miss Amanda Louisa Lee, both of that place.

WYKE-MICHAEL.—November 23, at Frogmore-street Chapel, Abergavenny, by the Rev. J. C. Butterworth, M.A., Mr. Jacob Wyke, of same town, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Michael, of Abergavenny.

ATHERSTONE-CRAVEN.—November 24, at the Rev. W. M. All's Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Macbeth, Mr. Walter Banks Atherstone, of that town, professor of chemistry, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Mr. J. Craven, of the same place.

BUCKNELL-PARRY.—November 24, at Trinity-street Chapel, Chester, by the Rev. J. K. Montgomery, Mr. Bucknell, to Miss E. Parry, both of that city.

LEE-BELLHOUSE.—November 26, at the Independent Chapel, Droylsden by the Rev. C. Bingley, Mr. Mark Lee, of Haughton, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. William Bellhouse, of Ashby-de-Land, Lincolnshire, and niece of Mr. Isaac Yeomans, of Droylsden. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above chapel, the newly-married couple were presented with a handsome family Bible.

EVAN-EVANS.—November 28, at Highbury Chapel, Cotham, by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., Alfred Evan, Esq., of Exeter, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Livingston Evans, Esq., of Bristol.

BRIGGS-WALKER.—November 28, at the Upper Chapel, Idle, by the Rev. S. Dyson, Mr. Benjamin Briggs, cloth manufacturer, to Mary, daughter of Mr. William Walker, all of Idle.

HARVEY-MYER.—November 28, at the Fulneck Chapel, by the Rev. Bennet Harvey, Moravian minister, of Fairfield, and father of the bridegroom, the Rev. James Latrobe Harvey, missionary from the West Indies, to Miss Ernestina Meyer, of Fulneck. This was the first marriage solemnised in this place of worship.

RADCLIFFE-LONGBOTTOM.—November 28, at the United Methodist Free Church, Russell-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Peters, Henry, third son of James Radcliffe, Esq., Wavertree-road, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. David Longbottom, wool merchant.

HILL-SYKES.—November 28, at Salem Independent Chapel, Birstall, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. James Hill, of Holdenclough, Birstall, to Miss Jane Sykes, of the same place. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above place of worship, a handsomely bound volume of the Holy Scriptures was presented to the newly-married pair.

## DEATHS.

DEACON.—August 20, at Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia, the Rev. Thomas Deacon, pastor of the Baptist church of that town, formerly of Leicester, aged seventy-two.

WELLS.—November 26, at Walthamstow, Eliza, relict of the late Rev. Algernon Wells, in the seventieth year of her age.

ECCLIES.—November 27, at Field Hall, Staffordshire, John Ecclies, Esq., M.D., for many years Physician to the General Hospital, and Professor at Queen's College, Birmingham.

BAINES.—November 28, of brain fever, in the fifth year of her age, Louisa Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. William Baines, Market-place, Leicester.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday the minimum rate of discount was reduced by the Bank of England to the extent of one per cent., viz., from 6 to 5 per cent. This important measure was generally anticipated in consequence of the recent decline in the value of accommodation, and the cessation of the adverse specie movement.

The Money Market has been rather quiet during the week. On Monday Consols were steady, at Saturday's prices. The receipt of improved prices from Paris had a strengthening influence. The American accounts were scrutinised with great care, but did not tend to increase the feeling of uneasiness.

To-day an upward tendency is observable in public securities. Consols are 93½ 93½ for Money and the 6th inst.; and 94 94½ for the January account. The New Threes are 91½ 92½; the Reduced, 91½ 92. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 78. Long Annuities, 16½. Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. India Five per Cent. Loan, 103½; do. Five per Cent. Enforced Paper, 95½; do. Debentures, 96½ 96½; and the Bonds, 9s. dis.

The liquidation of the various commercial engagements which have arrived at maturity to-day, the 4th of the month, has imparted rather more animation to the general discount market, the inquiries having slightly increased; but there are no indications of progress, because the available supplies are abundant, and trade having continued quiet, the immediate requirements of the mercantile community are yet comparatively moderate.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, which left Liverpool on Saturday for Halifax and Boston, took out 108,500l. sterling in specie. It will probably soon be returned, as there were indications that the monetary panic at New York is subsiding.

Foreign Securities attract very little attention, and prices exhibit a slight upward tendency. Turkish Six per Cents. are 72½ to 73½; do., New Loan, 57½ 58½. Peruvian Three per Cents., 73½. Portuguese, 46½. Sardinian, 84½; and Spanish, 50½.

Only a limited business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have not shown any very material alteration. Caledonians have advanced to 94½ 95½. Great Westerns to 73½ 73½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 120½ 120½. Great Northern declined to 108½. Midlands to 133½ 134½; and South Easterns to 84½ 85½. At the last moment, however, the tendency is less favourable. The Foreign Lanes continued very quiet. Great Luxem-

bourgs are heavy at 6½, and Recife and San Francisco at 8½. In the Colonial Market, East Indian are steady at 102½. Great Western of Canada declined to 10½; and Grand Trunk of Canada advanced to 24½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue inactive. Ottoman Bank realise 18½ 18½. Union of London, 26½ 26½; and National Discount Company, 3½.

The value of British and Irish exports during October is shown by the Trade Returns to have been 11,232,181l., against 10,717,873l. in the same month of last year. For the ten months the amount was no less than 112,956,527l., against 108,755,184l. in the same period of 1859, and 96,579,126l. in the first ten months of 1858. The quantity of wheat imported in October was 845,129 quarters, against 335,894 quarters in October of last year.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts continue to report great general steadiness. There are, however, symptoms of diminished activity in several branches. Some effect has been produced by the uncertainty of the Money Market; and business in connexion with America has naturally been checked by the disquieting character of the advices from that quarter. At Birmingham and Wolverhampton business in the hardware trades has decidedly fallen off. The iron trade remains heavy, and complaints of dulness continue to be received from the lace and some other departments. The cotton manufacturing interest, however, continues to display great activity, and generally throughout the kingdom the instances wherein work is not procurable by the labouring classes are still comparatively rare.

THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL OF HEALTH AND VIGOUR BY DR. HENRY SMITH.—(London: Ward and Lock.)—This work undertakes to educate the masses in a knowledge of the laws of health, symmetry, and beauty; in fact, it guarantees health, strength, elasticity, grace, and beauty, and long life, by a series of gymnastic exercises adapted for in or out-door practice. It shows how to make the limbs lithe and straight, the body agile and strong, by a series of movements not designed for any particular class or sex, but for all classes; it is unhampered with the pomposity of technical phraseology, and the advice is presented in that simple and common-sense form which fits it for all readers. We can foresee an extensive circulation.—[Advertisement.]

PREVALENT AND DANGEROUS ENGLISH DISEASES.—A leading journal, in noticing the returns of the Registrar-General of deaths in England during the winter months, observes that consumption and diseases of the chest form nearly one-eighth part of the number, and that bronchitis carries off about one-twelfth—the latter disease being nearly as fatal in the first three months of winter as it is in all the rest of the year. A very simple and safe remedy for all affections of the chest and throat, resorted to with the greatest success on the Continent, and more recently in England, is Dr. de Jongh's celebrated Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, containing peculiar curative powers, which therapeutic experience has proved to be totally wanting in all other kinds. This far-famed preparation has been administered in these disorders by the most eminent medical men, with marked and extraordinary success. M. Champeillon, Physician to the Hospital of Val de Grâce, records the cases of numberless patients suffering under chronic bronchitis, who were speedily and perfectly cured by its use; and Dr. Danielsen, the renowned physician of Bergen, by whom it has been extensively employed in the treatment of this affection, confirms this favourable report of its marvellous results.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ulcerous sores and scrofulous eruptions of the worst kind, and for which all sorts of "established" remedies have been tried in vain, have been thoroughly cured, and in almost incredibly short time, by Holloway's ointment. The common topical applications are mere palliatives; but this unrivalled unguent penetrates the source of the evil, destroys the secret virus, and gets rid of the disease for ever. In ordinary cases the ointment should be briskly rubbed into the parts affected; but if they are too tender or irritable for this process, they should be gently lubricated with it twice a-day. The most inveterate external diseases will yield, sooner or later, to the ointment, which soothes on first application.—[Advertisement.]

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

A. Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 28.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

|              |             |                  |             |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £27,536,575 | Government Debt  | £11,016,100 |
|              |             | Other Securities | 3,459,900   |
|              |             | Gold Bullion     | 12,725,079  |
|              |             | Silver Bullion   | 336,496     |
|              | £27,536,575 |                  | £27,536,575 |

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

|                           |             |                       |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital      | £14,553,000 | Government Securities | £9,490,273  |
| Reserve                   | 3,166,972   | Other Securities      | 2,392,252   |
| Public Deposits           | 6,515,612   | Notes                 | 7,633,960   |
| Other Deposits            | 13,366,250  | Gold & Silver Coin    | 798,801     |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 715,892     |                       |             |
|                           | £38,317,686 |                       | £38,317,686 |

Nov. 29, 1860.

W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier

Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

## BANKRUPTS.

SMITH, W. H., WITHERS, H. W., COEN, C. W., and PARSONS, G., Creek Bridge-road, Deptford, coal merchants, December 11, January 11.

HINTON, A., Highbury, victualler, December 18, January 11.

HEATH, C., Southampton, coffee-house keeper, December 11, January 9.

HUTCHINSON, M., Mark-lane and Blackheath, hemp dealer, December 12, January 14.

MARTIN, H., Southampton, tailor, December 12, January 14.

PAGE, H., Broad-street-buildings, merchant, December 11, January 15.

REES, W. N., Gracechurch-street, printer, December 11, January 15.

TOWNSON, T., Leamington Priors, chemist, December 10, January 14.

CROFTS, J., Walsall, builder, December 10, January 17.

COOMBS, S. H., Oswestry, bootmaker, December 13, January 17.

GIBSON, W., Castle Donington, Leicestershire, draper, December 11 and 27.

MACINTOSH, J., Merthyr Tydvil, draper, December 11, January 8.

DAVIES, S., Tredegar, draper, December 11, January 8.

ARNOLD, W., Newchurch West, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, December 11, January 8.

HIRST, J. B., Almondsbury, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, December 10, January 7.

WILSON, M. H., Southport, grocer, December 14, January 4.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

## BANKRUPTS.

COLL, W., jun., Mark-lane, City, iron merchant.

MURDOCH, D., Liverpool, grocer.

EATON, C., jun., Manchester, leather factor.

M'LENNAN, G. J., and BIRD, J. W., Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park, builders.

BROOK, J., Birmingham electro plater.

HOPKINS, S., Bewdley, Worcestershire, horn worker.

FREESTONE, E. W., Islington, milliner and straw hat manufacturer.

HARRIS, W., jun., Ilford, Essex, miller.

PARRIS, H., Bridport, Dorsetshire, machine maker.

BAKER, R., Barnstaple, Devonshire, general smith.

HINCHCLIFFE, B., Pudsey, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

KIPPER, J., East Retford, watchmaker.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 8,364 qrs from Cronstadt, 40 qrs Riga, 808 qrs Pillau, 1,150 qrs Danzig, 2,640 qrs Mecklenburg, 2,350 qrs Hamburg, 2,270 qrs Denmark, 660 qrs Sweden, 1,470 qrs Bremen, 830 qrs Holland, 40 qrs France, 616 qrs Santander, 1,620 qrs Taganrog, 1,865 qrs United States, Barley, 600 qrs from Riga, 420 qrs Königsberg, 2,129 qrs Stettin, 1,520 qrs Hamburg, 8,425 qrs Denmark, 726 qrs Sweden, 4217 qrs Holland, 2,200 qrs France, 2,806 qrs Alexandria. Oats, 3,750 qrs from Archangel, 3,780 qrs Cronstadt, 3,450 qrs Riga, 1,360 qrs Königsberg, 27,375 qrs Sweden, 12,427 qrs Denmark, 2,233 qrs Hamburg, 240 qrs Lübeck, 9,291 qrs East Friesland and Holland. Peas, 670 qrs from Königsberg, 199 qrs Stettin, 300 qrs Griefswalde, 470 qrs Denmark. Tares, 2,280 qrs from Königsberg. Flour, 3,002 barrels from New York, 1,230 sacks from Cronstadt, 591 sacks France. The quantity of English wheat offering at this morning's market was small, and the arrivals of foreign wheat were moderate. The quality of the new English wheat does not improve, and the sale of all descriptions was slow this morning at about recent quotations. The finest samples of foreign met with a steady sale at the full prices of Monday last. Norfolk flour neglected, and offered at 90s per sack; American 6d per barrel lower, but at the reduction a fair sale in retail. Barley, excepting of fine malting quality, 1s per qr cheaper. Beans 1s, and white peas 1s to 2s per qr lower, and a slow sale. The arrivals of foreign oats were liberal, but of home-grown small, and the trade was limited, and prices 6d to 1s per qr under last week's prices for new, and 6d for old corn. Linseed and cakes at previous rates.

| BRITISH.                     |       | FOREIGN.                   |          |
|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------|
| Wheat                        | s. s. | Wheat                      | s. s.    |
| Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 60 | 41 64 | Dantzic                    | 64 to 74 |
| Ditto White                  | 41 64 | Königsberg, Red            | 53 72    |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and        | —     | Pomeranian, Red            | 64 68    |
| Yorkshire Red                | —     | Rostock                    | 61 68    |
| Scotch                       | —     | Danish and Holstein        | 60 64    |
| Rye                          | 34 36 | East Friesland             | 68 60    |
| Barley, English              | 30 32 | Petersburg                 | 62 58    |
| Scotch                       | 32 34 | Riga and Archangel         | —        |
| Malt (pale)                  | 64 68 | Polish Odessa              | 52 56    |
| Beans, mazagan               | 38 50 | Marianopol                 | 50 60    |
| Ticks                        | —     | Taganrog                   | —        |
| Harrow                       | —     | Egyptian                   | 40 42    |
| Pigeon                       | —     | American (U.S.)            | 56 66    |
| Peas, White                  | 41 45 | Barley, Pomeranian         | 30 32    |
| Grey                         | 40 42 | Königsberg                 | —        |
| Maple                        | 40 42 | Danish                     | 32 34    |
| Boilers                      | —     | East Friesland             | 28 30    |
| Tares (English new)          | 50 52 | Egyptian                   | 29 32    |
| Foreign                      | —     | Odessa                     | 28 32    |
| Oats (English new)           | 20 29 | Beans—                     | —        |
| Flour, town made, per        | —     | Horse                      | 36 42    |
| Sack of 280 lbs              | 54 57 | Pigeon                     | 44 46    |
| Linseed, English             | —     | Egyptian                   | 36 38    |
| Baltic                       | 56 60 | Peas, White                | 44 46    |
| Black Sea                    | 56 60 | Oats—                      | —        |
| Hempseed                     | 30 34 | Dutch                      | 20 27    |
| Canaryseed                   | 57 60 | Jahde                      | 19 26    |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of      | —     | Danish                     | 19 24    |
| 112lbs. English              | —     | Danish, Yellow feed        | 21 25    |
| German                       | —     | Swedish                    | 23 25    |
| French                       | —     | Petersburg                 | 23 26    |
| American                     | —     | Flour, per bar. of 190lbs. | —        |
| Linseed Cakes, 12½ to 13½    | 13 0s | New York                   | 28 31    |
| Rape Cakes, 4½ to 5½         | 13 0s | Spanish, per sack          | —        |
| Rapeseed, 30½ to 35½         | 35 0s | Carawayseed, per cwt.      | 28 32    |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, re from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

There was a moderate supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, in, for the most part, middling condition. The demand generally was good, at fully last week's quotations. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were only moderate. On the whole, however, the general quality of the stock exhibited some improvement when compared with several previous weeks. All prime breeds were taken off readily, at a slight advance in the quotations—the best Scots having sold without difficulty at fully 5s per 8lbs. Otherwise, a moderate business was passing, at quite last Monday's rates. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; from Scotland, 34 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 500 oxen, &c. The show of most breeds of English sheep was limited. In the demand there was a decided improvement, nevertheless no change of importance took place in the currencies, though their tendency was upwards. The best old Downs were worth 5s 6d per 8lbs. The few English calves in the market were taken off at 2d to 4d per 8lbs more money. All foreign calves ruled firm in price. The top figure for veal was 5s per 8lbs. The demand for prime small pigs was moderate, at full quotations. Large hogs were heavy, at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| FRESH MEATS.       |    |    |      | SALT MEATS. |                    |    |        |   |   |
|--------------------|----|----|------|-------------|--------------------|----|--------|---|---|
| s.                 | d. | s. | d.   | s.          | d.                 | s. | d.     |   |   |
| Inf. coarse beasts | 2  | 8  | to 3 | 0           | Pr. coarse woolled | 4  | 8 to 5 | 2 |   |
| Second quality     | 3  | 2  | 3    | 8           | Prime Southdown    | 5  | 4      | 5 | 6 |
| Prime large oxen   | 3  | 10 | 4    | 8           | Lge. coarse calves | 4  | 0      | 4 | 6 |
| Prime Scots, &c.   | 4  | 10 | 5    | 0           | Prime small        | 4  | 8      | 5 | 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep  | 3  | 4  | 3    | 8           | Large hogs         | 4  | 0      | 4 | 6 |
| Second quality     | 3  | 10 | 4    | 6           | Neat-sm. porkers   | 4  | 8      | 5 | 0 |

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 29s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 3.

Since our last report large supplies of each kind of meat have come to hand. Prime beef and mutton are in fair request, at full prices, but on the whole the trade is in a most inactive state.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

| For sales by the carcass. |    |    |        |                |    |    |        |
|---------------------------|----|----|--------|----------------|----|----|--------|
|                           | s. | d. | s. d.  |                | s. | d. | s. d.  |
| Inferior beef             | .2 | 4  | to 2 8 | Small pork     | .4 | 8  | to 5 2 |
| Middling ditto            | .2 | 10 | 3 4    | Inf. mutton    | .3 | 4  | 3 8    |
| Prime large do.           | .3 | 6  | 3 10   | Middling ditto | .3 | 10 | 4 0    |
| Do. small do.             | .4 | 0  | 4 2    | Prime ditto    | .4 | 2  | 4 4    |
| Large pork                | .3 | 8  | 4 4    | Veal           | .3 | 8  | 4 4    |

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.



## PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Dec. 3.

TEA.—The market has remained very quiet, without any change of importance in prices.

SUGAR.—No change can be recorded in the general state of the market, and prices are steady. Refined descriptions fully maintain previous rates.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate demand has been experienced for the better descriptions, and full prices were generally current.

RICE.—The market has been dull, and prices, in some instances, have slightly given way.

SALTPETRE.—Increased activity has been apparent during the last few days, and an extensive business has been done in the finer descriptions at an advance in the quotations of 6d to 1s per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 1.—We have again to report the arrival of heavy importations from the Continent, consisting of apples and pears, &c. Pine apples have been in less request, and prices are lower. Dutch Hamburg and other grapes continue to make their appearance. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Cabbages, carrots, and turnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 6s to 10s per cwt. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Chrysanthemums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,688 firkins butter, and 2,196 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 17,629 casks butter, and 460 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market during the last week the business transacted was to a very moderate extent, holders being firm, and prices were nominally unchanged. Foreign met a slow sale, and best Dutch further declined 4s per cwt. The bacon market continues in the same dull state, and a further decline of 1s per cwt was submitted to, the dealers merely purchasing from hand to mouth; prices range from 58s to 65s, landed, according to weight, quality, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 3. Since Monday last, full average supplies of potatoes have come to hand, coastwise and by land-carriage, and in good condition. The imports last week were 268 tons from Hambro', 550 from Rotterdam, 107 from Antwerp, and 190 from Bremen. The trade generally is very inactive, at the annexed quotations:—York Regents, 110s to 130s; Kent and Essex ditto, 110s to 140s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 20s; Dunbars, 120s to 150s; Foreign, 80s to 95s.

SHOPS, Monday, Dec. 3.—Our market continues in the same inactive state as of late, and prices are without any alteration. Mid and East Kent, 6s 14d, and 18s; Weald of Kents, 5s 8d, and 16s; Sussex, 5s 7d, and 9s; Yearlings, 5s 7d, and 10s. The foreign imports into London last week were 1,792 bales from Bremen, 340 from Hamburg, 33 from Ostend, 290 from Rotterdam, 121 barrels and 28 pockets from Antwerp, and 91 bales from Cronstadt.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 3.—The reduction in the Bank rate of discount to 5 per cent, has imparted rather more firmness to the inquiry for most kinds of English wool. The supply on offer is still very limited, and prices are well supported, notwithstanding that continental dealers continue to operate with extreme caution. However, as the public colonial wool sales are going on steadily, there has been a marked improvement in the market, especially as the stocks held in the manufacturing districts are very limited.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 3.—During the past week the trade for seeds of all descriptions remains unchanged, and it seems doubtful if any improvement may be looked for till after the close of the year. Holders of red cloverseed do not press sales, and there is no inquiry. White seed is very inactive. Trefoils of fine quality are in request, and command full rates. Canaryseed is without alteration.

COALS, Monday, Dec. 3.—No arrivals of colliers to this day's market, and no ships expected till the end of the week. Hetton's 24s 6d, spared to the trade; Hartley's 20s. Arrivals—12 scow ships.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Dec. 1.—There has been rather more inquiry for most kinds of flax, and prices have continued steady. Russian hemp has moved off slowly, at stationary prices; but Manila parcels are very firm. Jute has changed hands freely, at 18s 15s to 22s 10s per ton. Coir goods are firm. Yarn is selling at 23s to 26s, junk 14s to 21s, fibre 18s to 27s, and rope 17s to 31s per ton.

OIL, Monday, Dec. 3.—Lined oil is in moderate request, at 2s 9d per cwt on the spot. Foreign refined rape is selling at 44s to 45s 6d, and brown 42s to 43s 6d per cwt. The best palm is worth 47s 6d; Cocoa-nut 53s 6d to 55s. There was rather more doing in pale seal, at 40s; and cod at 37s 10s to 38s. Sperm 101s for fine. In the value of turpentine very little change has taken place.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 3.—Since our last report the transactions in the market have been by no means active, nevertheless, scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 60s 3d; Rough fat is 1s 2d per 8lbs.

|                                 | 1856.        | 1857.        | 1858.        | 1859.        | 1860.        |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stock.....                      | Casks. 19326 | Casks. 26879 | Casks. 29207 | Casks. 51186 | Casks. 73638 |
| Price of Yellow Candle.....     | 58s 5d       | 51s 2d       | 50s 6d       | 56s 6d       | 61s 6d       |
|                                 | to 58s 9d    | to 50s 9d    | to 50s 9d    | to 50s 9d    | to 50s 9d    |
| Delivery last Week.....         | 2719         | 2806         | 2291         | 1725         | 1657         |
| Ditto from the 1st of June..... | 69629        | 57785        | 57697        | 41771        | 48464        |
| Arrived last Week.....          | 6114         | 1163         | 6145         | 2494         | 5086         |
| Ditto from the 1st of June..... | 72175        | 81552        | 75394        | 80876        | 96008        |
| Price of Town Tallow.....       | 67s 0d       | 53s 6d       | 53s 6d       | 50s 6d       | 60s 3d       |

## Advertisements.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—Dress and Mantle Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTEES, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10l.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London; 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passage, New street, Birmingham.

**THE ELONGATING COT-BEDSTEAD** can be by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, just patented, be instantly changed from a Child's Cot to a full-length Adult's Bedstead, and vice versa; it also forms a Couch or a Settee. Price from 3l. 5s. Bedding (one set) specially adapted to its different uses, from 22s. 6d.—WILLIAM S. BURTON also invites inspection of his unrivalled stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads displayed in four large Showrooms, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-Hangings, and all the Furniture requisite for Bed-room.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Showrooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

**QUININE.**—In all cases of Weakness and Ague use WATERS' QUININE WINE, recommended by Dr. Haassall, of the "Lancet," and the Medical profession.

Prepared solely by R. WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London; and sold by Chemists and Grocers.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

**TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL**

TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST.

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;  
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and  
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH**

Price 1s. 10d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

**PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS,**

an acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this preparation, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing their invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its influence.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes, 1s. 10d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had of all medicine vendors.

## RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT** LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Culling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.** The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

**A BOON to NERVOUS SUFFERERS.**—TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment. Post free to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.**—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!** GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Horenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Horenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Dicoquemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 10d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**THE BRAHMIN'S ELIXIR OF LIFE.**—A specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT OF VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and heralds it forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an inestimable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 33s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions.

## ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE

with the 33s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.

Address, Wm. Beale Marston, 360, Oxford-street, London, W.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.**

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 10d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Haunay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

## CERTAIN DEATH TO VERMIN.

The large demand for HARPER TWELVETREES' invaluable

**MICE and RAT KILLER** has gained for this article an unsurpassed reputation in the home and export markets. It is the most enticing dainty ever prepared for Vermin! They will come from their holes and follow it anywhere; eat it greedily, and die on the spot.

A 6d. Packet is sufficient to kill 100 Mice, and more than 60 Rats!

"I have found your Vermin Killer to be the best thing I have ever tried for the destruction of mice. Please send by Monday next a small assorted case for shipment to the East Indies." Captain ANDREWS.

"Lloyds," May 2, 1860.

Sold in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by Grocers Druggists everywhere.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' POISONED WHEAT**

KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT!! As there is no risk or danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs, it is invaluable to Housekeepers for Poisoning Mice!

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s.

Beware of Spurious and useless imitations. PATENTEE—HARPER TWELVETREES, "THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.



FURNISH YOUR HOUSE  
WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT  
DEANE'S  
IRONMONGERY AND FURNISHING  
WAREHOUSES.

A Priced Furnishing List sent Post-free.

DEANE AND CO., LONDON-BRIDGE.  
Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S—CELEBRATED TABLE CUTLERY.

|                            | Table<br>Knives. | Dessert<br>Knives. | Carvers. |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Finest Ivory Handles, 33s. | 23s.             | 11s.               |          |
| Medium " 23s.              | 18s.             | 7s. 6d.            |          |
| Good " 18s.                | 12s.             | 5s. 6d.            |          |

DEANE'S—Electro Plated Spoons and Forks.

|                          | Table.<br>Spoon. | Dessert.<br>Spoon. | Tea.<br>Spoon. |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Spoons—best plating 40s. | 30s.             | 18s.               |                |
| Forks " 38s.             | 29s.             |                    |                |
| Spoons—2nd quality 35s.  | 24s.             | 14s. 6d.           |                |
| Forks " 31s.             | 23s.             |                    |                |

DEANE'S—Electro Plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Britannia Metal Goods.

Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets of six and seven, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays, in sets, from 21s. New and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods.

DEANE'S—Moderator Lamps, from 7s. to 26s. 6s.

DEANE'S—Drawing-room Stoves, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons.

DEANE'S—Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding. Priced Pamphlet with Drawings, post-free.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths. See Illustrated Priced Pamphlet.

DEANE'S—Tin, Japan, and Iron Goods.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice Poles.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools.

DEANE'S—Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.

**FURNITURE**—Where to Buy—What to Buy.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 284. Dining-room Suite, the 354. Drawing-room Suite, the 264. Bed-room Suite, Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 74., and Servants' Bed-rooms for 44. Illustrated Catalogue gratis, and free by Post. Goods carriage-paid to any part of the kingdom.  
P. and S. Beyfus, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.

**HEAL and SON** have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome.

The "SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF" is made in three separate parts, and when joined together has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair, it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz. :—

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long ..... | £2 5 0 |
| 3 ft. 6 in. " " .....              | 2 10 0 |
| 4 ft. " " " .....                  | 2 15 0 |
| 4 ft. 6 in. " " .....              | 3 0 0  |
| 5 ft. " " " .....                  | 3 5 0  |
| 5 ft. 6 in. " " .....              | 3 10 0 |

The "SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture sent free by post on application.

Heal and Son, 190, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**CHURCHES and CHAPELS HEATED WITHOUT FLUES, by RICKET'S PATENT CALORIFERE GAS STOVES,**

More economically than by any other mode. The following are a few of the Churches and Chapels where they are used, and give great satisfaction :—

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bristol Cathedral.            | St. John's, Broad-court,     |
| Parish Church, Bath.          | Drury-lane.                  |
| Parish Church, Holbeach.      | St. James's-the-Less, Victo- |
| Parish Church, Fareham.       | ria-park.                    |
| Orange-street Chapel, Leices- | St. James's, Curtain-road.   |
| ter-square.                   | St. Pancras Free Church,     |
| Albion Chapel, Moorgate-st.   | Burton-crescent.             |
| New Church, Morpeth.          | Kingsgate-street Chapel.     |
| Tewkesbury Abbey.             | Chapel, Battossea College.   |
| St. Katherine's, Northampton. | St. Mary's, Chapetow.        |
| St. Thomas's, Portland, Bath. | Wesleyan Chapel, Highbury.   |
| St. Peter's, Great Marlow.    | St. Luke's, Berwick-street.  |

RICKETS and HAMMOND, Agar-street, Strand, London.

**HARMONIUMS**, one guinea, Pianofortes, one guinea and a half, per quarter's hire. The above Instruments are by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Alexandro, Debain, and others; or may be selected direct from the establishments of the first makers. Families residing in the country are strongly advised to hire, with option of purchase. Worn pianos entirely renovated in tone and touch, for two guineas. This charge includes covering the hammers with patent felt.

RUDD and Co., Manufacturers of the Fifty-five Guinea Prize Medal Pianoforte, Boulevard des Buttes, Chaumont, Paris, and 74, Dean-street, Soho-square, London. Established 1839.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN LONDON.  
PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE** is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, 64 Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s.

A Splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

Wm. Sprague, Manufacturer, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

**CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.**, instantly relieved by a dose of DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 83, Greas Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

MAPPIN BROTHERS'  
ONLY

LONDON ESTABLISHMENT IS AT LONDON BRIDGE.

Established in Sheffield, A.D. 1810.

All their Manufactures are Stamped with their corporate mark "The Sun," granted to their Father by the Cutlers Company of Sheffield, June 26th, 1835. MAPPIN BROTHERS' are Cutlers, by Special Appointment, to the Emperor Napoleon III.

MAPPINS' CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

MAPPINS' TABLE CUTLERY.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

|                                                                 | Ordinary<br>Quality<br>s. d. | Medium<br>Quality<br>s. d. | Best<br>Quality<br>s. d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Two Dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles ..              | 44 0                         | 66 0                       | 92 0                     |
| One - and - a - Half - Dozen full-size Cheese, Ivory Handles .. | 24 0                         | 34 6                       | 51 0                     |
| One Pair regular Meat Carvers ..                                | 7 6                          | 11 0                       | 15 6                     |
| One Pair extra-size do. ..                                      | 8 6                          | 12 0                       | 16 6                     |
| One Pair Poultry Carvers ..                                     | 7 6                          | 11 0                       | 15 6                     |
| One Steel for Sharpening ..                                     | 3 0                          | 4 0                        | 6 0                      |
| Complete Service ..                                             | 94 6                         | 138 6                      | 196 6                    |

Messrs. MAPPINS' Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their Blades being their own Sheffield Manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come Loose in Hot Water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

Estimates Furnished for services of Plate and Cutlery for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.

A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, Free by Post on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 AND 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, E.C., AND QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPINS' RAZORS

Are in High Reputation for Quality and Excellence, and are sold everywhere.

MAPPINS' SHILLING RAZOR shaves well for one year.

MAPPINS' TWO-SHILLING RAZOR shaves well for three years without grinding.

MAPPINS' THREE-SHILLING RAZOR, for hard or soft beards, shaves well for ten years without grinding.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, LONDON BRIDGE.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED OF PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

|                                  |                                                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Good strong useful Congou Tea .. | 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. |
| Rich Souchong Teas ..            | 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.                   |
| Pure Coffees ..                  | 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.       |

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

|                                   |            |        |                                    |            |        |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| 6 lb. of very Choice Souchong ..  | 3s. 8d. .. | £1 2 0 | 1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. | 1s. 4d. .. | £0 1 4 |
| 1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. | 4s. 6d. .. | 0 4 6  | 1 lb. of Best Mustard ..           | 1s. 6d. .. | 0 1 0  |
| 2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea ..   | 3s. 4d. .. | 0 6 8  |                                    |            |        |
| 3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee ..   | 1s. 6d. .. | 0 4 6  |                                    |            |        |
|                                   |            |        |                                    |            | £2 0 6 |

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS CLAY AND COMPANY, 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C., (Four Doors from the Market.)

SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c., &c.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c., and every other department connected with the business.

Address—T. CLAY and CO., 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,

though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 88s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 39s.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

MARSHALL and SON, IMPORTERS of FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS.

|                                              | s. | d. | s.          |
|----------------------------------------------|----|----|-------------|
| Sherry, Pale or Gold, good quality ..        | 24 | 30 | 36 per doz. |
| Claret, superior Vin de Bordeaux Impérial .. | 21 | 30 | 36 "        |
| Burgundy, sound wine, very full body ..      | 24 | 30 | 36 "        |
| Sparkling Rhone, superior to Champagne ..    | 48 |    |             |

Price Lists on application, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND at Reduced Duty.

|                                            |  |
|--------------------------------------------|--|
| FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 21s. per dozen.      |  |
| CLARET, 21s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.        |  |
| SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.  |  |
| PORT, 21s., 28s., 33s. per dozen.          |  |
| CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen. |  |
| FINEST SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS, 28s. per case.   |  |
| FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.       |  |
| NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.         |  |
| COLONIAL WINES, 24s. per dozen.            |  |

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.

NOTICE.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be a most agreeable addition to every variety of dish.

\* \* See the names of LEA and PERRINS upon every Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Sold by Messrs. Croose and Blackwell, London; and by Dealers in Sauces generally.

Sole Manufacturers—LEA AND PERRINS, WORCESTER.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS

Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

EPPS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—The

delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this highly triturated preparation have induced its general adoption as a desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers.

Each Packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

Sold by all the principal Grocers.

CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S

SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's Original Receipt, bears the names and signature of her grandson, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrappers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for Acidities on the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient, it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescent aperient draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and Co., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the empire.

ECONOMY in PROVISIONS.—Cheddar

Leaf Cheese, 4½d., 7½d., and 8d. per lb.; Pickled Tongues, 5d. per lb.; fine Hams, 8½d. per lb.; Osborne's peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon is now in excellent cure, 9d. per lb. per half side; Butters in perfection, at reasonable rates. A saving of fifteen per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this Establishment on all first-class Provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE HOUSE, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.



**HENRY JAMES TRESIDDER,**  
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER,

17, AVE MARIA-LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON, E.C.  
Clergymen, Ministers, and Sunday-school Teachers SUP-  
PLIED on liberal terms.  
All works supplied for every description of library.  
Works published for Authors on commission, or copyright  
purchased.  
Magazines and Periodicals forwarded with regularity.  
Orders per post promptly attended to.  
Any work not in stock obtained on shortest notice.

To avoid delay and ensure correct delivery, all letters should  
be addressed Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane,  
London, E.C.

**BOOK BUYERS and LIBRARIANS** should  
consult HENRY JAMES TRESIDDER'S newly arranged  
CATALOGUES, viz.:-

- Catalogue A.—List of Works published by H. J. T.
- " B.—Containing Standard Religious Works.
- " C.—Containing a list of Works in General Lite-  
rature.
- " D.—Containing a list of Works for the Young and  
Sunday-school Libraries.

The whole of the above sent post free on receipt of three  
stamps.—Address, Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-  
lane, London, E.C.

**GOOD STATIONERY at REASONABLE  
PRICES,**

**AT G. BLIGHT'S,**  
168, FENCHURCH-STREET.

**G. BLIGHT, GENERAL MANUFACTURING  
STATIONER,**

ENGRAVER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,  
168, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Supplies every description of STATIONERY and ACCOUNT-  
BOOKS, at the lowest possible prices for Good Materials and  
Workmanship.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS.**—Send name and

county to the Real Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few  
days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings.  
Plain sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic colours, with written descrip-  
tion, 6s.; large size, 12s. Family pedigrees, with original  
grant of arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the  
name, all traced from authentic records, fee two guineas. An  
index, containing the names of nearly all persons entitled to  
use arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of  
London, Herald's College, &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400  
Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist,  
Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cran-  
bourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The  
Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

**ARMS, Crests, &c., ENGRAVED in the best**

Style.—Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s.; on Steel Die, 6s.  
Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter. Book plate, engraved with arms,  
10s.; or crest, 5s. Postage and registered letter, 1s. extra.—  
T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by appointment to the  
Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane,  
London, W.C.

**SOLID GOLD RING (18 carat, Hall marked),**

engraved with crest, 42s.; large size, for arms, 75s. On  
receipt of Post-office order the sizes will be sent to select from.  
—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner  
of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

**STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER, with Arms,**

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CUL-  
LETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.; best make,  
21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker  
to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St.  
Martin's-lane, W.C.

**FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Paint-**

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; best style, 12s.  
Gothic and modern monograms designed, 5s. Arms quartered,  
impaled, and painted on vellum, according to the laws of  
Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die  
Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane,  
London, W.C.

**WEDDING CARDS—for Lady and Gentle-**

man—50 each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden  
Name Printed Inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate  
Engraved in any Style, with Name and 50 Cards, printed for  
2s., post free.—N.B.—All Orders executed by return of post,  
for Stamps or Cash.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die  
Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane,  
London, W.C.

**THE PEN SUPERSEDED.**—Mark your

Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen,  
Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the  
Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-  
SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a  
thousand pieces of Linen can be marked in a few hours.  
Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Moveable Numbers,  
2s. 6d. Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary Directions for Use.  
Post free.

Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S.,  
Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver  
Plates for marking Linen induce me to pronounce them excel-  
lent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour,  
without blotting; and after a long boiling, with either Potash  
or Soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried  
decomposed the Ink, and in many cases burned holes in the  
Linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible,  
and will not hurt the finest fabric.

(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT,  
"May 16, 1854." "College of Chemistry, Liverpool."

All Orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker,  
T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-  
lane, London, W.C.

\* \* All Orders executed by return of Post.

**ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of**

the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-  
SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have  
added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs  
in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for  
them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the  
Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur"  
(the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibi-  
tion in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and  
articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process  
afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,  
45, Moorgate-street, }  
29, College-green, Dublin,  
And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.  
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and  
Gilding as usual.

**THE PRINCE of WALES.—A VISIT to  
CANADA.** Just published, price 6d.; post free for  
Seven Stamps.

Second Thousand, price 1s., post free.

**THE PITCHER and the FOUNTAIN; or,  
the Wants of Man and the Promises of God.** By the Rev.  
J. GRAHAM.

"The Pitcher and the Fountain" is a theological gem, of  
which we sincerely wish all our readers will become possessed."  
—Christian World.

Second Thousand, price 1s. 6d., post free.

**THE FOUR TEMPERAMENTS.**

"The subject is a deeply interesting one, and should be  
mastered by every Sunday-school teacher."

Second Thousand, price 1s., post free, cloth gilt.

**LOOK to JESUS, and Persuatives to Re-  
pentance.** By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D.

Second Thousand, price 6d., post free, 7d.

**PERSUASIVES to REPENTANCE.** By  
the Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D.

Second Thousand, price 4d., post free, 5d.

**SPURGEONISM; or, Modern Calvinism  
Analysed.**

Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, price 2s. 6d. post free.

**LOVE and LABOUR; or, Work and its  
Reward.**

"A valuable gift book for the young."

Second Thousand, price 8d., post free, 9d.

**DIRECTIONS for DAILY COMMUNION**

with GOD; or, How to Begin, How to Spend, and How  
to Close Each Day with God. By the late Rev. MATTHEW  
HENRY.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., first half-yearly Part of

**THE EVANGELICAL PULPIT,** containing

Sermons by the Hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishop of  
London; Rev. W. Landels; Rev. J. Burnet; Rev. W.  
Champerne; Rev. S. D. Waddy; Rev. Newman Hall; Rev. W.  
M. Punshon; Rev. E. Paxton Hood; Rev. R. M. McCheyne;  
Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; Rev. W. Brock; Rev. Henry Ward  
Becher; Rev. Canon Melvill; and the late Rev. John Angell  
James.

Price 2d. each, or Six, post free, for 1s.

**THE GOSPEL for the PEOPLE.** By the  
Rev. W. BROCK, D.D.

THE SYMPATHY of JESUS. By Rev. H. ALLEN.

THE PRECIOUS PROMISES. By the Rev. J. GRAHAM.

THE ADVENTURES of a BULL; or, the Pope's Last  
Attempt upon England.

THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES at ST. GEORGE'S  
IN THE EAST. By the Rev. J. HILDYARD, B.D.

TALK WE OF SPLENDID SERMONS. By the Rev. M.  
DANIELL.

CAN JEWS, as JEWS, be SAVED? By the Rev. M.  
DANIELL.

Crown 8vo, price 4s. 6d., post free.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH THOUSAND OF

**THE LIFE of CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,**

the Martyr of Harper's Ferry.

"Let us add that a large percentage on each copy of this  
biography sold, is secured by contract to the family of Captain  
John Brown; and every purchaser thereby becomes a con-  
tributor to a charitable object, which appeals to all freemen  
with a voice that is irresistible."

London: Thickbroom and Stapelton, 13, Paternoster-row.

Just published, Fifty-three Illustrations, price 1s.

**THE VOLUNTEERS' MANUAL of**

HEALTH. A Treatise on Gymnastics, Movements and  
Exercises for the Due Development and Strengthening of the  
Human Body. Showing how to acquire and retain Bodily  
Symmetry, Health and Vigour, secure Long Life, and avoid  
the Infirmities and Deformities of Age. By HENRY SMITH,  
M.D.

London: Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet-street, and of all Book-  
sellers, and at the Railway Stations. And sent post free for  
Fourteen Stamps by R. HENRY, newsagent, 12, Weymouth-  
terrace, Hackney-road, London.

Just published, the 150th Thousand, price 1s., post free

from the Author, for Twelve Stamps.

**ON NERVOUS DEBILITY—the Cause and**

Cure of Premature Decline, with Plain Directions for  
Restoration to Health and Vigour: being a Medical Essay on  
Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., their Preven-  
tion and Cure. The result of twenty-five years' successful  
practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, Albemarle-street,  
Piccadilly, London. Consultations from Ten to Three and Six  
to Eight.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this  
little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or,  
more frequently premature old age."—Daily Telegraph,  
March 27, 1856.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of  
society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether  
such person hold the relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergy-  
man."—Sun, Evening Paper.

Sold by Kent and Co., 23, Paternoster-row, and Mann, 39,  
Cornhill.

**2d. IN THE 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED**

on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62,  
Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to  
any railway station in England.

MAGAZINES supplied regularly on the 1st of the month.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published  
price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

**PAPER and ENVELOPES**

(Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other  
House).

Per Ream

Cream-laid Note .. 2s. 0d.

Super thick ditto .. 3s. 6d.

Black-bordered ditto .. 3s. 9d.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s.; ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream.

Super thick Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100.

Extra thick ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

Copybooks, 40 pages, 2s. per doz., or 22s. 6d. per gross.

A SAMPLE PACKET, containing upwards of fifty specimens  
of Paper and Envelopes, together with illustrated Catalogue  
forwarded on receipt of Six Stamps.

The Trade supplied.

Copy Address, "PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing  
Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street, E.C.

Established Twenty Years.

In the press. Small 8vo. 1s.

**PLAIN TRUTHS PLAINLY PUT.** Ten

Sermons to the people of London, preached at St. James's  
Hall and the Theatres. By NEWMAN HALL, LL.D.

James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

This day, in post 8vo, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

**FAMILY PICTURES.** By the Author of

"Mary Powell."

Cheap Editions by the same Author.

MORE'S HOUSEHOLD. Price 2s. 6d. In antique.

EDWARD OSBORNE. Price 2s. 6d. Uniform.

DEBORAH'S DIARY. With Illustrations. Price 2s.

THE OLD CHELSEA BUN-HOUSE. Price 2s. 6d.

London: Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

**HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS for the  
SEASON.****THE LEISURE HOUR VOLUME for 1860,**

consisting of 332 super-royal 8vo pages of instructive,  
entertaining, and varied reading, and embellished with 168  
superior Engravings by eminent Artists, may be had, on  
application to any Bookseller, for Six Shillings, in cloth  
boards. For Christmas or New Year's Presents, copies may  
be obtained elegantly bound with gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.  
and 9s.

**THE SUNDAY AT HOME VOLUME for**

1860, containing 332 pages of Biography, Narrative,  
Sacred Philosophy, Missionary Incident, Scripture Illustra-  
tion, Practical Discourses, Poetry, and interesting Stories for  
the Young, enriched with about 128 first-class engravings,  
may be had for Six Shillings in cloth boards; or in an ex-  
tremely elegant style of binding, price 7s. 6d. and 9s.

"We assure our readers that more appropriate Christmas  
gifts could scarcely be found than these volumes for the year."  
Literary Gazette.

London: Richard Jones, 56, Paternoster-row, and 161,  
Piccadilly; and sold by all Booksellers.

**SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW  
YEAR'S GIFTS, ALSO FOR WEDDING and BIRTHDAY  
PRESENTS.****THE LATE DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE**

to FAMILY DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 copies in-  
duced the venerable author to revise, improve, and enlarge the  
Work. It now comprises 730 complete services, each including  
a Hymn, a Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture with appropriate  
Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every  
day in the year. Also an appendix, containing a variety of  
Prayers for particular occasions. In one vol., royal-quarto, with  
Twenty-six Engravings, price 28s. cloth gilt.

\* \* This Work may be had in CALF and MOROCCO  
bindings.

London: James S. Virtue, City-road, and Ivy-lane.

Enlarged Edition,

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MUSIC**

now contains above 300 Tunes, Chants or Anthems, arranged  
by several of our most eminent Harmonists. Single Voice  
Parts, 2s.; Full Score, 5s.; Instrumental Score, 9s. 6d.  
SOL-FA EDITIONS—Treble and Alto, 1s. 4d.; Full Score,  
5s. The Tunes and Anthems may be had separately. For  
Prices see "Priced List."

Also, Cheaper Editions,

**PSALMS and HYMNS from HOLY**

SCRIPTURE for CHANTING. 48mo, 4d.; 32mo and  
18mo, 6d.; 18mo, double columns, and 12mo, 8d.; 12mo, with  
music, 1s.

\* \* A priced List of all Works in the "Weigh-house Series"  
may be had of the Publishers.

Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Unwin, Bucklersbury; and  
Fletcher and Tabbs, Manchester.

**NEWEST MUSIC.****LEDUC'S POPULAR and EASY QUAD-**

RILLES, each Piano Solo, 3s.; Duet, 4s.—The Pussy  
Quadrilles—The Pretty Polly—Our Pet—The Village Fair—Les  
Petits Ecosseis—La Petite Cendrillon—The Little Wizard—  
The Twelfth Night—The Little Skaters—The Little Gleaners  
—The Russian Mountains—The Pleasures of the Boarding  
School—Le Bananier, quadrille erobole, Les Etoiles.

**LEDUC'S POPULAR and EASY FAN-**

TASIAS on the Christy Minstrels' Melody, each 2s.,  
viz.:—No. 1. Willie we have missed you—2. Star of the  
Evening—3. Good News from Home—4. We are coming,  
Sister Mary—5. The Camptown Races—6. I'm off the Charle-  
stown—7. Nelly was a Lady—8. Kiss me quick and go—9.  
Darling Nelly Gray—10. Gentle Annie.

**THE AMERICAN MINSTREL QUAD-**

RILLES, by ADAM WRIGHT. Founded on the Favourite  
Christy Minstrels' songs, finely decorated, 3s. "These new  
quadrilles are strongly characterised by the same facility and  
brilliance which have made Wright's Father Christmas Quad-  
rilles so popular."

**NOW COMPLETE, THE HOLY FAMILY.**

By W. H. CALLCOTT. Sacred Melodies for Piano:  
Three Series; each Solo, 6s.; or in one Vol., cloth gilt, 12s.;  
Duet, 6s. Also, now complete, THE ADORATION. By W.  
H. CALLCOTT. Popular Sacred Melodies for Piano: Three  
Series each, Solo, 5s.; or in one Vol., cloth gilt, 12s.; Duet,  
6s.; accompaniments, ad. lib., for flute, violin, and violon-  
cello, to each series, 1s. each part.

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street,  
Regent-street, W., and all Music-sellers.

Just out, price 6d., by post for 7 stamps.

**RIMMEL'S ALMANACK for 1861, beauti-**

fully illustrated and Perfumed. An elegant little bijou for  
the toilet-table, and a sweet memento to send to friends at  
home and abroad.

Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London  
and 27, Boulevard Italiens, Paris. Sold by all the trade.

Just published, price 6d., in cloth, 1s.

**RELIEF for SUFFERERS; or, Directions**

for the Cure of TIC-DOLOREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Tooth-Ache, Diseases of the Gums, &c., &c. Containing also  
VALUABLE PRESCRIPTIONS for various Painful Affec-  
tions.

"We ought to be very grateful to anyone who gives assailable  
instructions on the treatment of these maladies as Mr. Barlow  
does; his little treatise will be a most useful addition to the  
family medicine-chest."—Englishwoman's Review.

"This book is admirably adapted to minister to the relief of  
those liable to the diseases on which it treats."—Christian  
News.

"Many prescriptions have cost a guinea each which were  
not of greater real value than some which this book contains."  
—Wesleyan Times.

Post free for the price in letter stamps, from the author, S.  
Barlow, Dentist, Darlington, County Durham; sold in London  
by Hamilton, Adams and Co., and all Booksellers.



NOW READY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

# THE PROTESTANT DISSENTER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL ANNUAL FOR 1861.

CONDUCTED BY A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE.

## COMMENDATIONS.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTER'S ALMANACK FOR 1860.—"A great improvement upon the past."—C. S. Hargreaves.  
 "This is the best edition of the work ever yet published."—W. Roaf, Secretary of Lancashire Congregational Union.  
 "The character of this work is now well known. Its statistics, and curious information, and notes on social matters, add much to its claims. Its Dissenting Directory seems to be as complete as, within brief limits, it could well be made. The political Annual is its best part however; and its contents ought to become familiar to, and to be prized by, every ecclesiastical and political reformer."—Nonconformist.

A great improvement will this year be made in the CALENDAR portion of the Almanack, which will render the work more thoroughly THE Almanack.

London: Cornelius Rufus Nelson, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

## BRITISH ELOQUENCE.

**THE LITERARY, POLITICAL, and SACRED ORATORY** of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, in a series of fcap. 8vo volumes. 5s. each, cloth.

**LITERARY ORATORY.**—Addresses at various Literary Institutions.

Alison, Brewster, Herschel, Knight, Disraeli, Talfourd, Lord Carlisle, Earl Stanhope, Layard, Dean of Hereford, Warren, Shuttleworth, &c.

**POLITICAL ORATORY.**—Parliamentary Oratory during the Thirty Years' Peace.

Canning, Castlereagh, Durham, Grey, Huskisson, Liverpool, Mac-Intosh, Romilly, Russell, Wellington, Macaulay, Brougham, O'Connell, Sheil, Melbourne, Peel, Palmerston, Lyndhurst.

**SACRED ORATORY.**—Sermons by the most Eminent Divines.

Archbishop of Dublin, Bishops of Norwich and Oxford, Trench, Dale, Stowell, Bickersteth, Melville, Dr. Guthrie, Dr. Candlish, Professors Brown and Eadie, Dr. Hamilton, and others.

R. Griffin and Co., London and Glasgow.

Now ready, price 1s.

**SPEECH of LORD LYVEDEN on PROPOSING the SECOND READING of the CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL in the HOUSE of LORDS on TUESDAY, June 19th, 1860.**

London: James Ridgway, Piccadilly, and all Booksellers.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

FOR NEW BOOKS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

**HENRY JAMES TRESIDDER'S NEW CATALOGUE,** Forwarded post-free on receipt of One Stamp.

Any Work or Works amounting to One Shilling or upwards in value, at the published price, forwarded post free.

Address, Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row, E.C.

## NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

Ready December 12, price 2s. 6d., post-free.

**MISTS and SHADOWS.** By GEORGE E. SARGENT. Intending purchasers are requested to give their orders early, as a large demand is expected for this work.

London: Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Fourth Thousand, price 2s. per Dozen, post-free.

**"I FORGOT."** By the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster.

Sixth Thousand, with Four Illustrations, price 1s. per dozen, post free.

**ALL THINGS NEW: A New-Year's Story for the Young.**

London: Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

## BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

Fcap. 8vo, with Four Illustrations, by E. M. Wimperis and J. Jackson. Engraved by W. Cheshire. Handsomely bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d., post-free.

**THE FUGITIVE of the CEVENNES MOUNTAINS.** A Tale of the Reign of Terror in France. By the Author of "Three Months under the Snow," "Charles Roussel," &c., &c.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, illustrated by W. Dickes and H. Anelay, handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d., post free.

**THE MARSDENS; or, Struggles in Life.** By G. E. SARGENT, Esq.

Fcap. 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, 2s. 6d., post free, **AGNES LOWTHER; or, Life's Struggle and Victory.** By JOSELINE GRAY.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post free, **SKETCHES of the CRUSADES.** By G. E. SARGENT, Esq., Author of "The Marsdens," &c., &c.

Super-royal 32mo, bound handsomely in cloth gilt, gilt edges, price 1s. 6d., post free.

**WATCHWORDS for CHRISTIANS.** By the Rev. JAMES SMITH, of Cheltenham.

The above works have been most favourably received by the press. The first has received EIGHTEEN laudatory notices, the second NINE, the third EIGHTEEN, the fourth has been reviewed in every Magazine (except one) to which it has been sent. The fifth has Mr. Smith's name upon it, which is universally admitted by Evangelical Christians to be no small guarantee of its excellence.

The following extracts from the reviews are offered as specimens:—

**THE FUGITIVE.**—"This is one of the works we like to recommend."—Church of England Magazine.

**AGNES LOWTHER.**—"An interesting well-told tale, tastefully got up."—Evangelical Magazine.

**THE MARSDENS.**—"This is a book of the heart and a book of life."—British Standard.

**THE CRUSADES.**—"Our young friends will not only peruse this book with interest on account of its historical narrative, but also derive much benefit."—Church of England Sunday-school Teachers' Magazine.

**WATCHWORDS for CHRISTIANS.**—"It is excellent as a manual."—British Standard.

**THE MARSDENS and AGNES LOWTHER.**—"Both works are worthy of perusal, and the impression cannot be otherwise than salutary on the mind and the heart."—Eclectic.

**THE FUGITIVE.**—"The story is instinct with pious feeling, both genial and wise, and its lessons are likely to make a deep impression on thoughtful young readers."

London: Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row, E.C.

On December 10 will be published, price 8s. 6d., cloth extra, post-free,

**THE HOMILIST for 1860, being Volume II. of the New Series.**

**THE HOMILIST for DECEMBER, price 8d., post-free, contains, amongst other articles:—**

1. The Crucifixion of Christ, an Ever-Recurring Crime.
2. The Sad Condition of Wealth-Loving Men.
3. Fidelity Reviewed and its Reward Anticipated. By J. Underhill.
4. The Young Man Returning to his Father's House:—The Heavenly Course.
5. The Young Man Reinstated in his Father Home:—The Heavenly Banquet Commenced.
6. God's Friendship and Satan's Enmity. By D. W.
7. The Incarnation; God's Work in Christ.
8. An Awful Death.
9. Love Begets Love—The End and the Means—The Destiny of Man, Analogically Viewed—The Crown of Thorns—Earth's Salt—The Church of the Future—Great Thinkers.

Literary Notices, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Also, the QUARTERLY PART, containing the Numbers for OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER, price 2s.

The Publishers had allowed some of the back volumes to run out of print; but the continuous and pressing demand for Complete Sets has induced them to reprint the whole of the First Series. New Editions of Vols. I. to VII. will be ready for delivery early in December, and will be supplied to Clergymen, Ministers, and Students—sending direct to Ward and Co.—for 25s. each, including the Analytical Index (published separately at 2s.) These Sets will be sent, carriage free, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom. Single Volumes, 6s. 6d. each.

From very many of the Clergy of the English Church,—from Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connection Methodists, and Local Preachers of every class—the Publishers receive, by almost every post, letters of the highest commendation of the Work, entirely unsought, and expressing the heartiest and best wishes for its more extended circulation and success.

A List of the Notices of the Press may be had on application.

Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Price One Shilling.

**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.** Edited by DAVID MASSON. No. XIV. for December, 1860.

## CONTENTS:—

1. A Popular Exposition of Darwin on Species. By Henry Fawcett.
  2. Tom Brown at Oxford. Chaps. XXXIII. and XXXIV.
  3. The Lost Expedition. By Thomas Hood.
  4. The English Evangelical Clergy.
  5. Poetry, Prose, and Mr. Patmore. By Richard Garnett.
  6. The Private of the Buffs. By Sir F. H. Doyle.
  7. Horse-Breaking in the Nineteenth Century.
  8. Travelling in Victoria. By Henry Kingsley.
  9. Musings. By Orwell.
  10. Extracts from the Journal of an Englishwoman in Naples.
  11. Garibaldi's Retirement: A Sonnet.
- Volumes I. and II. are now Published, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

Macmillan and Co., Cambridge, and London. Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

Catalogues, by post, free.

London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

## WINTER EVENING LECTURES.

**LARGE COLOURED DIAGRAMS,** illustrative of the following Subjects, lent for use of Lecturers either in town or country:—

Nineveh and Assyria—Astronomy—Human Physiology—Eastern Habitations—Paganism—Catacombs at Rome—Mechanical Powers—The Microscope—Missionary Scenes—Australia—Oriental Customs—Progress of Locomotion—Literary History of the Bible—Scenes in the Reformation—Geology—Fulfilled Prophecy—Volcanoes—Ancient Egypt—Natural History—Pompeii—Britain under the Romans—The Tabernacle—Palestine—Mountains of the Bible—Types of Scripture—India—Voyages of Paul—Dr. Livingstone's Travels—The Steam Engine—The Druids—China and the Chinese—The Book and its Missions—The Pilgrim Fathers—The Pilgrim's Progress.

These Diagrams are printed on strong cloth, size 4 feet by 3 feet, and suitably coloured. They are clearly visible at a distance, either by daylight or gaslight. For Lectures to working-men and Sunday-school children they are most valuable.

The price for loan ranges from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per set. For further particulars see "The Descriptive Key," containing the details of every diagram in the series, and full information respecting the terms of loan, &c., sent on receipt of two stamps, by

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

## TO LIBRARIANS AND OTHERS.

Just published, post free for one stamp,

**A NEW CATALOGUE of BOOKS,** suitable for Lending Libraries; containing a list of 1,500 volumes, 500 of which are not given in any other catalogue published for a similar purpose.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, price 6d., post free,

**CONFESSIONS of an OLD SMOKER.** Respectfully addressed to all Smoking Disciples.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

To be published November 15th, price 6d., pp. 40, 12mo,

**THE DOCTRINE of BAPTISMAL REGENERATION and SACRAMENTAL EFFICACY EXAMINED;** and shown to be opposed to Scripture, contrary to Fact, at variance with Reason, pernicious in its tendencies, and fatal in its results. By VIGILANTIUS.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

## RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

## THE ANNOTATED PARAGRAPH BIBLE.

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, according to the Authorised Version, arranged in Paragraphs and Parallelisms, with Explanatory Notes, Prefaces to the several Books, and an entirely New Selection of References. With Maps and Engravings. Super-royal 8vo.

OLD TESTAMENT, cloth boards . . . . . 14s.  
 NEW TESTAMENT, do. . . . . 7s.  
 Complete in one Vol. do. . . . . 20s.  
 Ditto, in three Vols. do. . . . . 22s.  
 Large Paper Edition do. . . . . 28s.  
 Ditto, half bound in morocco . . . . . 32s.

May be also had in various Superior Bindings.

**THE BIBLE HAND-BOOK: an Introduction to the Study of Sacred Scripture.** By JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D. Octavo Edition, with Illustrations. 10s. cloth boards.

**THE SWEET STORY of OLD.** With three beautiful Coloured Illustrations and Wood Engravings. Royal 16mo. 2s. 6d. extra cloth boards.

**A BEL GREY.** 18mo. Engravings. 2s. cloth boards.

**THE WORKING-BOYS SUNDAY IMPROVED.** 18mo. With Engravings. 1s. 6d. cloth boards; 2s. extra boards, gilt edges.

**THE NAUGHTY GIRL WON.** 18mo. With Engravings. 1s. cloth boards; 1s. 6d. extra boards.

Now ready,

**THE TRACT MAGAZINE, and Christian Miscellany.** The Volume for 1859. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

**THE CHILD'S COMPANION, and Juvenile Instructor.** The Volume for 1860. Super-royal 32mo. Embellished with a beautiful Engraving in Oil Colours, and numerous superior Woodcuts. 1s. 6d. cloth boards, gilt back. Suited for a present to the Young, and for School Libraries.

The Religious Tract Society, 66, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly; and sold by the Booksellers.

Price Threepence, or 9s. per 100 for gratuitous distribution.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS; What is Taught in Them, and who are the Teachers.** A letter to Protestants of all Denominations concerning the Support of Roman Catholic Schools under the Privy Council System of Education. By a PROTESTANT COMMUNICANT.

London: Richard Barrett, Mark-lane.

**THE FAMILY TREASURY for 1860, recommended by 2,000 Ministers of all Denominations, will contain a Series of Papers, prepared expressly for its pages, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, Rev. Charles Bridges, Rev. Canon Miller, Rev. William Arnot, and numerous other eminent writers. Monthly Parts, 6d.**

London and Edinburgh: T. Nelson and Sons. Subscribers Names received by all Booksellers.

Second and Cheaper Edition, in fcap. 8vo, pr 20cils., cloth limp,

**POWER in WEAKNESS: Memorials of the Rev. William Rhodes.** By the Rev. CHARLES STANFORD, author of "Secret Prayer," "Friendship with God," &c.

Lately published, by the same author,

**CENTRAL TRUTHS.** In square crown 8vo, price 6s. 6d., cloth, red edges.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo, price 5s., cloth,

**LIGHTS and SHADOWS of CHURCH LIFE in AUSTRALIA;** including Thoughts on Some Things at Home. By T. BINNEY. To which is added TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO: THEN AND NOW.

\* In this second Edition a new chapter is added in the form of a "Postscript," containing remarks on an article by the Rev. F. D. Maurice on "The Revision of the Liturgy," which appeared in "Macmillan's Magazine," with a letter from Mr. Maurice to the author in further explanation of his views.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In Imperial 32mo, price 4d., or 3s. 6d. per dozen,

**FOUND in HIM.** By E. STEANE, D.D., author of "The Great Transaction," "Imputed Righteousness," &c.

By the same author,

In Imperial 32mo, price 3d., or 2s. 6d. per dozen,

**THE BELIEVER'S HOPE.**

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In post 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth, a new edition, revised and enlarged, of

**MR. ISAAC TAYLOR'S HISTORY of the TRANSMISSION of ANCIENT BOOKS to MODERN TIMES;** together with the Process of Historical Proof; or a Concise Account of the Means by which the Genuineness of Ancient Literature generally, and the Authenticity of Historical Works especially, are ascertained; including incidental Remarks upon the Relative Strength of the Evidence usually adduced in Behalf of the Holy Scriptures.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In post 8vo, 7s. 6d., clot,

**THE WORLD of MIND: an Elementary Book.** By ISAAC TAYLOR.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

In post 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

**PSYCHOLOGY and THEOLOGY; or, Psychology applied to the Investigation of Questions relating to Religion, Natural Theology, and Revelation.** By RICHARD ALLIOTT, LL.D.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Post 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

**AGES of CHRISTENDOM BEFORE the REFORMATION.** By JOHN SROUGHTON.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Popular Edition, in fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d., boards,

**JOHN HOWARD: a Memoir.** By HEPWORTH DIXON.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINOSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.